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GOVERNMENT ENACTS NATIONAL AMNESTY LAW 23 SEP

PY231348 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1307 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (DYN) -- The national government has enacted an amnesty law, also called "national pacification law" No 22,924. The law declares "vacate any penal actions stemming from crimes motivated by terrorism or for subversive purposes from 25 May 1973 to 17 June 1982."

Text, Preamble Released

PY231950 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The national government today enacted Amnesty Law No 22,924. Here is the text of the law:

"Article 1. Prosecutorial actions stemming from crimes motivated by terrorism or committed for terrorist or subversive purposes from 25 May 1973 to 17 June 1982 are hereby declared vacated.

"The benefits of this law are extended to all deeds which are actionable under penal laws and can be ascribed to actions intended to prevent, bar or end such terrorist or subversive activities, regardless of their nature and the judicially protected right violated or property damaged.

"The effects of this law apply to perpetrators, participants, instigators, accomplices or accessories after the fact, as well as to common and military crimes which may have been committed in connection with such terrorist or subversive activities.

"Article 2. The members of illegal terrorist or subversive associations who until 17 June 1982 were not legally and openly residing in the Argentine territory or in places under its jurisdication, or who showed their intention to continue to be members of such organizations, are excluded from the benefits established in Article 1.

"Article 3. Final sentences which have been rendered for crimes and activities of a penal nature referred to in Article 1 are also not to receive the benefits provided for in this article, but are not to be excluded from pardons and commutations that the executive branch might apply to them in accordance to Article 86, paragraph 6 of the national Constitution, and to complement the pacifying spirit of this law.

"Article 4. Crimes which are typified as economic subversion in Articles 6,7, 8 and 9 of Law No 20,840 are not included in this law.

"Article 5. No one can be questioned, investigated, summoned to appear in court, or called upon in any manner whatsoever by dint of allegations or suspicion of having committed crimes or participated in the activities referred to in Article 1 of this law, or upon supposition that one may have knowledge about such crimes or actions or their circumstances, perpetrators, participants, instigators, accomplices or accessories after the fact.

"Article 6. The present law also declares vacated civil actions related to crimes or actions described in Article 1 of this law. A special law will set down rules of indemnifications by the state.

"Article 7. The present law will be fully in force from the date of its promulgation and it will be enforced ex-officio, or upon request by a party.

"Article 8. The ordinary federal or military court, or any military agency in which cases, falling prima facie under provisions of this law, are being heard, will submit such cases within 48 hours to the corresponding appelate court, or to the Armed Forces Supreme Council, whichever is appropriate. The provisions of this law also apply to cases which are being prosecuted or were temporarily dismissed, involving investigation of acts the perpetrators of which have not yet been identified but are believed to be members of the Armed Forces, security agencies or the police, or are said to have invoked, in the commission of the acts, such a membership.

"The foregoing provision will also apply to people who claimed to be terrorist or that they were forced to carry out such terrorist or subversive actions.

"All cases related to the same act, which have not yet been compiled, will be compiled by the corresponding court superintendence.

"Article 9. Once the cases referred to in the previous article are submitted to the appellate courts, they will be passed on to the prosecutor or the attorney general, and to the plaintiff, if there is one, for them to give their opinion in 3 days, after which the appelate court will issue a ruling within a 5-day period.

"Article 10. Only evidences which have already been made part of the case, and indispensable official reports, will be accepted in order to judge the acts. These reports will only include information which is indispensable for typifying the crime. The accumulated evidence will be evaluated by the judge without reference to previous legal precedent.

"Article 11. Whenever the benefits of this law can be granted in pending cases, final acquittal will be granted upon the penal action being vacated.

"Article 12. Federal, or military judges, or military agencies will immediately dismiss complaints, or suits filed with them for the alleged crimes and acts referred to in Article 1.

"Article 13. The present law will apply even to acts and penalities which have fallen under the statute of limitations.

"Article 14. In close cases, judgements should be made so as to extend the benefits of the preceding articles.

"Article 15. So that the present law can be enforced, any legislation to the contrary will not be applicable.

"Article 16. Pro Forma."

The preamble of the law states that it is "a group of political and regulating measures aimed at establishing the bases to achieve the definitive pacification of the country."

It notes that "It is necessary to achieve the reconciliation of the nation and to overcome past tragedies to consolidate peace which is one of the main objectives of the national government. The difficulties that obstruct the consolidation of peace make more evident the undeniable need for establishing a basis to achieve this goal."

It adds that "the nation has experienced its most critical years during the past decade in view of the serious and irrational terrorist and subversive phenomenon that unleashed violent clashes, the painful consequences of which the argentine nation is still burning."

It adds that "it must be noted that the Armed Forces have struggled for the dignity of man. However, because of the cruel and cunning manner in which terrorist subversion carried out the war, there may have been some incidents during the course of the battle that were not compatible with this objective."

The preamble adds that "there were dead and wounded in the fighting and the supreme values that were defended were also affected. However, there is a firm conviction that what has happened should never be repeated."

It notes that "the unity of the nation shall not be built through recriminations over mutually inflicted hardships but through the will to achieve a sincere reconciliation, and the joint search of paths to achieve a harmonious coexistence that may lead to a new stage of peace, work, calm, and development."

Further, it notes that "the foundations of a new political stage in keeping with the Constitution are being established with the purpose of overcoming this stage of disagreements and violence."

The preamble states that "prudence calls for this law that is proposed as an act of government with the intention of achieving the welfare of the country, calling for an end to clashes, a pardoning of mutual offenses, and a striving to achieve the pacification of the nation as a gesture of reconciliation."

It notes that "in view of this, there is a conviction that the new constitutional process must include a law that will enable the new authorities to undertake future tasks without the heavy burden stemming from these clashes and their consequences."

It is understood that "all cases regarding incidents that took place during the last few years must be conclusively closed in order to achieve the pacification of spirits."

The preamble notes that "the proposed law will grant benefits to those who carried out an aggressive act against the nation because of subversive or terrorist reasons, but who have not yet been sentenced by the courts. They are offered the opportunity to reconsider their attitude and peacefully reintegrate themselves to the national community."

It adds that "it also encompasses those who have not yet been sentenced and who were involved in those tasks intended to prevent, bar, or end such subversive or terrorist activities, and who may have resorted to the use of certain procedures that were not in keeping with the law, in view of the unusual and extreme conditions that prevailed at the time."

It notes that "the members of illegal terrorist or subversive associations, who until 17 June 1982 were not legally and openly residing in Argentine territory, or who showed the intention to continue to be members of such organizations, thus completely rejecting any alternative to achieve the pacification of the country, are excluded from the benefits established in this law.

The preamble adds that "those who have been sentenced by the courts are excluded from this law. But this does not exclude the possibility that the executive branch, in keeping with the objective to achieve the pacification of the country and with the powers that are vested upon it according to Clause No 6 Article No 86 of the Constitution, will not complement it by studying those cases that are not encompassed in these benefits, and grant reprieves or commutations, so as to help achieve the established objective."

The preamble notes that "acts of economic subversion are excluded also since it is believed that wealth that was illegally obtained during the confrontation with subversion cannot be peacefully enjoyed by those who thrived in these activities."

It states that "since 1811 until today, the executive branch has had to repeatedly resort to similar legal measures."

"There have been provisions of this nature at the beginning of each fundamental stage of the nation, such as the San Nicolas aggreement (Article No 13), or the San Jose de Flores pact (Article X), which establishes "to forget forever all the causes that have led to our lack of unity. The spirit of this law is ample, it is in keeping with numerous national precedents, and it is legally based on Article No 67, Clause No 17 of the national Constitution."

"At the same time, history has also shown to us that the vacation of penal actions is necessary but not sufficient for national reconciliation."

"For this reason, this law is designed to contribute to national pacification. However, it is necessary that the Argentine people again and forever harbor peace in their hearts, so that they may reconcile with each other and thus fulfill the unrenounceable task of jointly attaining coexistence." The message concludes by stating that "we reiterate the invocation of God's protection made in our first Constitution so that mankind can complete the work begun by God when creating the world."

PARTIES', LEADERS' REACTIONS TO AMNESTY LAW

Peronist Leader Predicts Repeal

PY231538 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1415 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (NA) -- Today Justicialist Presidential Candidate Italo Luder said that the Amnesty Law approved by the government "will be repealed" by the future national Congress. In answer to a question by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS this morning, Luder said: "The task of the future national Congress will be to repeal the laws approved by this government, and I personally believe that the Amnesty Law will be repealed." He added: "I already conveyed by opinion on the Amnesty Law and in this regard I said that there are no moral and political conditions which justify it."

The Justicialist presidential candidate made these remarks after he headed an act in the headquarters of the Justicialist Party Council with the participation of leaders of the Metal Workers Union. He said: "An Amnesty Law should answer the needs of the people, and I believe that this would be the most appropriate way to achieve national pacification." He added: "This law will not fulfill that objective; on the contrary, as it has already been predicted, it is going to be rejected by all Argentine currents of opinion."

Political, Labor Leaders Disapprove

PY232015 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1647 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (DYN) -- CGT [General Confederation of Labor] Secretary General Saul Ubaldini and the head of the 62 Peronist Organizations, Lorenzo Miguel, have agreed to express their dissatisfaction over the approval of the Amnesty Law by the military government.

Asked about the government decision to approve this law, Miguel stated: "I do not agree with it." Miguel feels that the government measure is not opportune, especially on the eve of the coming of a democratic government."

He added that "it should be that democratic government, with the observations in each particular case" that should make a decision in this regard.

Ubaldini also said, on criticizing the measure, that "we do not want vengeance, but justice and truth." He added: "All the people, in their generous and patriotic spirit, knew how to put up with all these years of military dictatorship." He concluded by saying that "the next authorities elected legally will be the ones to say the final word, which will be no more and no less than the will of the people through their representatives.

Enrique Venturini, (Naval Electricians Union), of the CGT-Azopardo, was much more categorical on stating that "it is an immoral law, and consequently it will exist only while the regime that sanctioned it exists."

Alfonsin Condemns Bill

PY232315 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2028 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (DYN) -- Raul Alfonsin, the UCR (Radical Civic Union) presidential candidate, has condemned the approval of the amnesty bill that the government announced today. He stressed that "this so-called law will be declared absolutely null and void."

The leader dismissed warnings by the Armed Forces that it will not be possible to abolish the law, and added that "we will not be illegitimate in the eyes of the Argentine people, because those who bear responsibility for misdeeds will be brought to court."

In a statement he released this afternoon, Alfonsin said that "the military dictatorship has just approved a self-amnesty bill against the unanimous opposition of the Argentine people and political parties." He stressed that "the military regime has again shown that it does not care for the opinion of the people and that it is desperately trying to evade its responsibility for its past actions."

Alfonsin also noted that "they claim that they are solving a problem for the next government," but "they are actually forcing the next government to face a dilemma: Either the next constitutional government will be illegitimate in the eyes of Argentines because it will not punish those responsible for human rights violations and other common crimes, or the military regime, claiming to have won rights, will charge that the next government is illegal if it does not accept the validity of this self-amnesty."

Alfonsin stressed that "we will not be illegitimate in the eyes of the Argentine people because those who bear responsibility for misdeeds will be brought to court." We will not be illegal "because this so-called law will be declared absolutely null and void," he remarked.

"This is an appropriate occasion," the statement goes on, "to again refer to the three levels of responsibility that we have established:

"A) The responsibility of those who decided to carry out illegal repressive actions, and who must be brought to court to account for the very serious actions that were committed;

"B) The responsibility of those who committed crimes and abuses while executing orders, who must also be brought to court;

"C) The responsibility of those who limited themselves to fulfilling orders in the belief that those orders were legitimate, and who cannot and will not be prosecuted for having fulfilled them."

"A great majority of the Armed Forces personnel who engaged in repressive actions fall within the last category. Now there is an intention to include the leadership that was responsible for political decisions into this majority," the statement adds.

In conclusion, the statement notes that "the next government will have to solve this and other essential issues. We will not advance if we evade problems. Problems must be solved. This will be our challenge and our mission."

More Reportage on Reactions

FY232334 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1510 GMT on 23 September carries a 100-word item on the declaration of the Argentine Communist Party reacting to the approval of the amnesty law. DYN quotes the declaration as saying that "it is an anticonstitutional law of self-pardon, which seeks to cover up the crimes -- whether political or economic -- committed during the past tragic years," adding that "Congress must annul it."

At 1557 GMT, DYN carries a 150-word item on the reaction of Christian Democratic Party presidential candidate Francisco Cerro. Cerro states that the approval surprised him, terming the law innoportune and lacking consensus. He added that "it will be repealed by the next government, regardless of the party that may win the October elections." Cerro explained that the Christian Democratic Party has charged the Human Rights Permanent Assembly team of professors on constitutional law to prove the unconstitutionality of the law.

The same news agency at 1601 GMT on 23 September carries a 200-word item on the reaction of the president of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, Hebe Pastor de Bonafini. She says that her group will begin a campaign tomorrow aimed at convincing the political parties to declare the amnesty law null, "because this is an anticonstitutional, repressive and dictatorial government."

At 1616 GMT on 23 September DYN carries a 100-word item on the declaration issued by the Human Rights Permanent Assembly. DYN quotes the declaration as saying that "the military leadership, once again ratifying a policy that is opposed to the will of the people, has approved the amnesty law," adding that "this law has no validity whatsoever."

Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1430 GMT on 23 September carries an 80-word item on the reaction of presidential candidate for the Intransigent Party Oscar Alende to the approval of the amnesty law. Alende states that "the amnesty law lacks institutional, legal and moral values." Through a conversation from Commodoro Rivadavia, Alende Told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "all documents stemming from powers which violated Articles 29 and 22 of the national Constitution do not exist." He added that the authors of this alleged law are liable to punishment by Law 21, 795 which deprives them of Argentine nationality and citizenship."

At 1445 GMT on 23 September, the same agency carries a 120-word item on the reaction of Rogelio Frigerio, presidential candidate for the Integration and Development Movement [MID]. Frigerio said that this is "a self-amnesty law" and that it "is an offense to ethical principles and to our people who have asked for clear explanations."

"We regret this fact," because "the peoples who look to the past forget their future, and this can happen because of this law," Frigerio told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS. Referring to the MID position in Congress on this law, he explained that "this law will have irrevocable juridical effects until the new government assumes power."

JUNTA RECEIVES FALKLANDS REPORT, ISSUES STATEMENT

PY231417 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1338 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (TELAM) -- Today, the Military Junta received the report drafted by the commission that studied the responsibilities stemming from the conflict in the South Atlantic. This report will be studied separately by each branch of the Armed Forces which will later compare their decisions and issue a joint conclusion.

The report was submitted to the Military Junta during a ceremony held at the Libertad Building, the Navy Headquarters. The following communique was issued at the end of the meeting:

"Today at 0900, the Military Junta held a meeting at the Libertad Building, site of the Navy command. Present at the meeting were Navy Commander Ruben Oscar Franco, Air Force Commander Augusto Jorge Hughes, and I Corps Commander Juan Carlos Trimarco, who was representing the Army commander. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the final report of the commission that was in charge of studying and evaluating the political and military strategic responsibilities stemming from the conflict in the South Atlantic.

During a strictly military ceremony that was attended by superior officers representing the three branches of the Armed Forces, and the members of the aforementioned commission -- made up of Lieutenant General Benjamin Rattenbach (retired), Major General Tomas Armando Sanchez de Bustamante (retired); Admiral Alberto Pablo Vago (retired); Vice Admiral Jorge Alberto Boffi (retired); General Carlos Alberto Rey (retired); and General Francisco Cabrera (retired) -- the respective copies of the report were submitted to the members of the Military Junta. Minutes of the ceremony were taken and a resolution was read, informing the commission that it has concluded its mission and expressing thanks to the commission members for the important service they have rendered.

The report submitted by the commission, which is vested with powers of an advisory nature, will be studied separately by each branch of the Armed Forces, which will later make their decisions compatible and issue a joint conclusion. This will enable the Military Junta to rely on the necessary information to carry out the steps deemed necessary.

The Military Junta will issue a statement at the proper time to inform the public on this matter. The meeting ended at 0915. [quotation marks as received]

AIR FORCE SCORES ECONOMIC POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS

PY231948 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Sep 83 p 11

[Text] While the renegotiation of Argentina's public sector foreign debt was defended yesterday by the country's two most senior economic officials, Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe and Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar, it reportedly ran into heavy fire from the Air Force.

According to a reliable source, the Air Force "unanimously" blasted the renegotiation of the Aerolineas Argentinas debt by Wehbe and Gonzalez del Solar, especially the "punitively" high interest rate of 14 percent, which is to rise to 15 or 17 percent in the case of arrears, and the choice of New York State as the seat of jurisdiction in the event of nonfulfilment.

Both Wehbe and Gonzalez del Solar, however, denied that there was anything in the renegotiation contracts which differed from the procedure of the last 20 years. Both similarly denied that a transfer of national assets had been demanded in order to guarantee the foreign debt, Wehbe adding that "if any such demand were to be made, our refusal would be total and absolute."

Speaking after Wednesday's traditional cabinet meeting, Wehbe stated that "if the future government wishes to revise existing agreements, it would be in its right to do so" and challenged Peronist and Radical critics to renegotiate "if they thought they could obtain better terms." However, he could not have waited for the next government, he explained, since a further six weeks' delay would have been tantamount to default.

The economy minister, who yesterday put a 7,500 million dollar figure on the foreign debt of state companies, was confident that there would be no nonfulfilment problems in view of the seven years' repayment period plus three years grace.

Gonzalez del Solar for his part maintained that the criticisms of the renegotiation terms lacked "depth" and insisted that he had not added anything to the adjustment clauses already in existence in the debt contracts. The Central Bank president announced that all public sector foreign debt in the energy sector (including hydro projects and the YPF state oil company) would be renegotiated by October 15 in accordance with an already fixed order of priorities.

Gonzalez del Solar flew to the United States yesterday for an International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting. He withheld comment on questions by reporters, including criticisms of debt renegotiations and a newspaper report claiming that the new peso has lost three quarters of its value in its four months of existence.

DYNAMITE ATTACK AGAINST HOY NEWSPAPER OFFICE

PY241751 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Excerpt] There was an attack against the morning newspaper HOY last night at approximately 2100 when its offices were busy preparing this morning's edition. Fortunately, there were no victims but considerable damage was caused by the explosion of a dynamite bomb. Immediately after the explosion, police personnel arrived at the newspaper office to conduct an investigation. They discovered that a high-powered dynamite bomb had been set off, causing damages to the HOY offices and to adjacent buildings.

President Orders Investigation

PY241900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 24 Sep (AFP) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo has ordered a thorough investigation of last night's terrorist attack against the HOY newspaper. Presidential Private Secretary Mario Alarcon Lahore has sent a message to the newspaper directors, expressing Siles Zuazo's indignation.

Despite the damage caused by the bomb explosion, the newspaper managed to publish an emergency issue. It carried a report on an anonymous phone call in which the caller said that the bomb had been planted as a warning against the newspaper's cooperation with Paz Estenssoro, and declared "long live democracy and Siles."

On the same page, the local university federation protested against the attack, noting that it was carried out by infiltrated paramilitary elements who are trying to destabilize the democratic process. Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata also stated that there is an open plan to destabilize the constitutional regime.

The newspaper directors announced that emergency issues will be printed while repairs are being completed.

CARLOS MONTENEGRO FACTION OUSTED FROM MNRI

PY231841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Felix Rospigliossi, the strongman of the Bolivian Government, today reported the annulment of the Carlos Montenegro faction from the governing Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] and decreed the possible separation of former Foreign Ministers Mario Velardo Dorado and Marcial Tamayo from the MNRI.

The Carlos Montenegro faction recently issued a declaration stating that the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] is no longer in the government, and announced, therefore, the creation of a new UDP-PUEBLE [People's Democratic and Popular Unity], which with the participation of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] will make up an opposition grouping criticizing the government.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY -- General Hugo Gironda Flores has been installed as the new under secretary of defense, replacing General Rafael Tapia Montano, who was transferred to a military post. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 14 Sep 83 p 8 PY]

STUDENTS INJURED IN MANAUS DEMONSTRATIONS

PY231815 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1614 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Manaus (Brazil), 23 Sep (EFE) -- Seven persons were seriously injured today when the Brazilian military police repressed a student demonstration in Manaus, capital of Amazonas State. The students, the were protesting against the increase in bus fares, tried to invade the Amazonas State Government Palace when they found out that Governor Gilberto Mestrinho refused to receive them.

PCB LEADER SEES PROGRESS WITH SAO PAULO ASSEMBLY

PY240135 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the Collective Board of Communist Leaders -- an organization that represents the outlawed Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] -- said yesterday that the dismissal of 11 Sao Paulo State Collective Board members was due to a "disagreement between those members and the movement" on how the campaign for the legalization of the PCB is being conducted. The 11 members were dismissed 2 weeks ago. "Contrary to what some people have said," Giocondo Dias noted, "it is they who behaved heavy-handedly, because they wanted to ignore a general guideline of the PCB, which decided to use all available resources to obtain legal recognition for the party. Irritation leads to confusion. Still, we consider them as good conrades who still belong to the movement. I think they must exercise self-criticism."

The Communist leader made these brief remarks at the legislative assembly building after the legislative body approved a request asking Congress for the enactment of constitutional amendments leading to the recognition of the party. Dias attaches great importance to this initiative of the Sao Paulo Legislative Assembly, and regards it as an exceptionally significant step within the PCB legalization campaign.

Dias said that "the Sao Paulo Legislative Assembly is one of the country's most important institutions, and its support for the recognition of the PCB involves an unequivocal political position." He remarked that the campaign has thus far been successful. In response to criticism from Sao Paul State dissidents, Dias said that Communists have not only sought support from the institutions and from other political leaders, but "Communists have also participated in the people's mobilizations on the streets and at factory gates. In other words, they have contributed to the people's struggle," he noted.

"If President Figueiredo were willing to give us an audience, we would ask him to support our campaign," Dias concluded.

AIR FORCE TO RECEIVE FIRST EIGHT TUCANO PLANES

PY222357 Brazilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] During a plenary session held by the GAP, the Consultation and Participation Group, in Sao Paulo, Colonel Osires Silva, the president of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER], spoke about prospects for the Brazilain aeronautical industry. Col Silva later talked to EBN [Brazilian News Agency] and confirmed that Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos will attend the ceremony of delivery for the first 8 Tucano planes of a total of 118 that the FAB [Brazilian Air Force] has ordered from EMBRAER. The ceremony will take place next Thursday.

[Begin Silva recording] In an unprecedented action, the air minister himself will deliver a plane to the Air Force Academy. [end recording] Minister Jardim de Mattos will fly a T-27 Tucano plane from Sao Jose dos Campos to the FAB Academy in Piracununga.

COMPANY TO PRODUCE NEW ANTIMISSILE AMMUNITION

PY232041 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Sep 83 p 17

[Report by Rolando S. Olive]

[Excerpt] The FI Industria e Comercio Ltds., of Rio de Janeiro, will shortly start producing, in series, a sophisticated 40-mm caliber ammunition for L/70 guns (one of the most popular in the entire world), which is particularly effective in protecting war vessels from missiles similar to the Exocet that flies just above the water and at a great speed. An agreement in this regard was recently signed with the Swedish company AB Bofors that will transfer the necessary technology to the national industry. The companies Prologo (which will provide the electronic components) and D.F. Vasconcellos (which will provide the sophisticated interworkings) will also take part in this program. FI will produce the casing and prefragmentated grenades and will be in charge of loading the explosives and the final assembly of the ammunition.

The secret of this ammunition is its grenade which is known as the PFHE MK. 2. More than 800,000 units of the previous model of this grenade (MK.1) have already been produced and are used throughout the world. The new target approach device, which is much more sensitive, operates according to the Doppler system and is capable of distinguishing false targets (such as sea waves, for example) from real ones (missiles and aircraft). It also has additional filtering circuits which prevent its premature detonation from electronic countermeasures taken by the enemy. The device is so sensitive that the grenade explodes automatically at 9 meters away from a small air target (missile) or at 13 meters away from a larger target (aircraft). It should be pointed out that 60 percent of the FI's (?production) supplies the market needs and that at present its production does not depend on the orders placed by the Brazilian Navy. The first contract for the export of 40-mm ammunition has already been signed (the country has not been specified). This contract should be shortly followed by another for 105-mm ammunitions.

The company is also supplying, for the foreign market, more than 400,000 90-mm ammunition cases used by the EE-9 Cascavel tanks. This contract amounts to approximately $7 million. At present the FI is producing 20,000 cases per month but it is able to double this amount if necessary.

Another important achievement has been the development of steel casings for ammunition. These have already been tested and approved at the Marambaia Testing ground which is subordinated to the Army's Technological Center.

The use of steel instead of brass to produce the casings will represent a saving of about 20 percent per unit. although these casings cannot be reused (the brass cases can be reused approximately 8 times). The steel casings are about to be produced since they are well received in the international market.

AD DEMANDS AMENDMENT OF 1980 CONSTITUTION

PY240207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0038 GMT 24 Sep 83

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 23 Sep (EFE) -- The Democratic Alliance (AD), a coalition that opposes the Chilean military regime, today demanded "a specific political program for a rapid restoration of democracy" in order to resume the dialogue with the government, which had been discontinued.

In a public statement, the AD -- which is made up of the Radical, Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Republican Rightist, and Socialist Parties -- notes that political program must include deadlines and must outline a mechanism for amending the Constitution. In the opinion of the opposition to the regime of President Augusto Pinochet, the present Constitution -- which was approved in 1980 -- "has not contributed to national unity; on the contrary, it has divided Chileans and driven wedges between them."

The statement adds that "the political program for a rapid transition to democracy is a precondition for the efficient political and economic leadership that the people are demanding." The Democratic Alliance also states that the country needs "a deep political and economic change, because the government and the economic leadership bear the responsibility for the present collapse." The statement adds that the AD opposes violence, reiterating that "it shares the people's concern and supports their demand for an end to violence." Yet, since crimes must not be allowed to go unpunished, the AD asks the government to designate an independent high-level investigative committee to look into past violent actions.

End to Paramilitary Groups Urged

PY250323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1520 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 24 Sep (EFE) -- Today a group of opposition politicians asked the government junta to cancel the current permits for anyone who is not a member of the armed or police forces to carry arms. The petition made by former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes and former Senate President Patricio Aylwin is based on the latest events in the country. The petitioners said that because of these events "it can be reasonably said that outside the armed and police forces there are other institutions, groups, and people who permanently carry arms which are used to kill and injure, a situation we Chileans deeply regret."

The petitioners believe that the government junta should agree with them that there is a need to make every effort "to disarm the institutions and people who are not morally and technically qualified to carry arms in our country."

Havana Cites Opposition

PA252319 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Chilean Christian Democratic Party has charged that paramilitary groups, numbering some 5,000 men, exist in the country. The party also requested that official measures that authorize certain civilians to use weapons against the people be eliminated.

The Christian Democrat's document of charges was made public only hours after the opposition Democratic Alliance requested amendments to the current constitution as the necessary basis for renewed dialogue with the Chilean regime, and after several popular organizations called for a 6th day of national protest. The document seeks the abolitic of laws that have, for the past few years, authorized private security services in several state institutions and that permit other groups to act side by side with the Armed Forces to repress the citizens.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Alliance, led by the Christian Democratic Party, has declared that there is a chance that the dialogue with Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa may be renewed on the basis of constitutional amendments.

In addition, the residents' Metropolitan Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Metropolitana de Pobladores] has called for a 6th day of national protest against Augusto Pinochet's regime on 13 October.

It has also been learned that two U.S. State Department officials traveled to Chile to observe the situation in the wake of the most recent events. Other dispatches report that some 7,000 homeless people have occupied land that belongs to the university and the agrarian reform corporation on the city's outskirts.

MIR 'TERRORISTS' INDICTED IN URZUA SLAYING

PY231429 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The six members of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] involved in General Carol Urzua's assassination have been turned over to the first Santiago Judge Advocate. The six terrorists are members of the MIR command combat unit

The crime against General Urzua, his chauffeur, Second Corporal (Jorge Aguayo), and his bodyguard, First Corporal (Carlos Rivera) was perpetrated on 30 August in Santiago.

According to information gathered so far, three of these terrorists were directly involved in the triple crime. These persons were identified as Jorge Palma Donoso, who, from the western end of La Cordillera Street, fired a submachine gun at General Carol Urzua and his chauffeur when the latter got out of the vehicle to try and repel the attack. The second terrorist was identified as Carlos Alberto Araneda Miranda, the manager of a MIR arms shop, who from the rear end of the (?Luv) pickup fired a FAL rifle against General Urzua's vehicle. The third person was identified as Hugo Jorge Marchant Moya in charge of the MIR explosives depot who acted as chauffeur of the pickup which the extremists used in their attack.

The other terrorists turned over to the judge advocate are Susana Alejandra Capriles Rojas, who served as a link [word indistinct] security to terrorist Palma Donos; Rosa Silvia Bernardita Soto Gonzalez, who played the same role as the aforementioned.

The six MIR members turned over to the first judge advocate will be tried by the military courts in compliance with decree Law No 6,655 dated 10 March 1961, and are charged with violating articles of the State Security Law, the penal code and the law which controls arms and explosives.

Palma Donoso, Araneda Miranda, and Marchant Moya are also charged with violating decree Law No 81 regarding illegal entry to the country.

The National Information Center [CNI] in the communique issued in this regard, points out that as people know, another five members of the MIR combat unit that actively participated in the triple crime were shot dead during a clash with security forces during operations carried in Las Condes and Quinta Normal on 7 September.

The communique adds that those subversives were identified as: (Arturo Jorge Villadela Araujo), (Lucia Orfelia Vergara Valenzuela), and (Sergio Pena Diaz). These terrorists were shot dead on 1330 Fuenteovejuna Street in Santiago, while (Alejandro Salgado Tropken) and (Pedro Vergara Vargas) alias Jose, and whose real identity is still being investigated, died during the clash which took place on 5507 (Sanutuo) Street. The CNI communique also states that Argentine citizen Jose, who was in charge of the MIR's military arsenal, is considered the mastermind of all the armed actions carried out by extremists since 1978.

GOVERNMENT DETECTS COMMUNIST PLANS FOR VIOLENCE

PY231847 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The government has detected possible violent actions aimed at disrupting public order which are supported by the Communist Party. This information was disclosed today by Minister Secretary of the Presidency Alfonso Marquez de la Plata when releasing information on a meeting held this morning by Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa with General Rafael Ortiz, acting deputy commander of the Army; General Osvaldo Hernandez, chief of the II Army Division; General Roberto Guillard, metropolitan intendant; and the acting director of the National Information Center, and the investigation's director.

Marquez de la Plata states that the meeting supplied valuable information to the various organizations which attended, with the purpose of safeguarding people's security and maintaining public order. He then noted that the Communist Party is organizing demonstrations and that appropriate measures will be taken opportunely. Marquez de la Plata ended by stating that the citizenry may rest assured because the situation is under control.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES HOTEL IN VINA DEL MAR

PY241500 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The entire police force of the fifth region has been investigating a bomb attack against the O'Higgins Hotel in Vina del Mar which took place last night after 2230. The bomb, which was set off by a burning fuse, was hurled at the hotel from a passing car and 31-year-old Victor Paredes Arratia, a bystander, received minor injuries. The blast also shattered the windowpanes of the hotel's dining room and lobby.

GOVERNMENT TO EVACUATE CAPITAL AREA SQUATTERS

PY241311 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Brigadier General Roberto Guillard, intendant of the Santiago metropolitan area, has categorically stated that the government will in no way permit illegal occupation of vacant lots to take place again in the country.

Guillard made this blunt statement in La Moneda Palace at the end of a lengthy coordination meeting with the interior minister. He said that persons who had illegally occupied some lots in the La Granja District have already vacated them peacefully. He also said he had ordered an investigation designed to reveal to the public the names of those who have been instigating these acts of violence, which are aimed at reviving problems we had experienced during the Popular Unity administration.

Havana on Police 'Repression'

PA231923 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] One hundred persons detained and some 15 others injured was the aftermath of the repression unleashed by the Chilean military police against some 1,000 homeless people who occupied empty plots of land located on the outskirts of Santiago to build their homes there. The incident involved some 3,000 people, mostly women and children, who are suffering from the current housing shortage in that southern country.

In face of an increasing wave of popular repudiation, Augusto Pinochet's regime has decided to lift all the charges filed against seven union leaders who last May called one of the national strikes staged in Chile. Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Confederation of Copper Workers, is among those benefitted by this measure. He was recently released after the tyranny decided to stop a process whereby he was accused of insulting Pinochet.

Meanwhile, the Chilean People's Democratic Movement [Movimiento Democratico Popular de Chile] has called for a struggle to replace the current military regime with a government capable of bringing about true democratization. The organization, which was formed Wednesday in Santiago, includes communists, socialist, and other leftist political sectors, as well as a number of social, union, and student organizations.

MINISTER DENIES SECRET TALKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PY242300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Today Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer denied that his country is holding negotiations to reach a secret pace with South Africa, but admitted buying arms from that country. South Africa is a country which maintains relations with Chile and any talk about such negotiations is the responsibility of those doing the talking, said the minister, who is leaving for New York Saturday to attend the UN General Assembly.

In answer to questions about secret negotiations reportedly being carried out by South Africa with the Governments of Chile, Paraguay, and other countries of the region, the minister said: There is no such thing.

Regarding the purchasing of arms, Schweitzer indicated that there is an exchange of military assistance with Great Britain and Israel and that the suppliers are normally the same. South Africa and Chile have intensified their relations during the last 10 years since the military government of President Augusto Pinochet came to power. According to the latest statistics, trade exchange between these two countries has gone from $7.5 million in 1973 to over $50 million.

BRITISH MINISTER VISITS; TRADE TO INCREASE

PA230355 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- The UK and Colombia will increase trade in agro-industry, machinery, equipment, public works, mining and oil production areas. This information was revealed by UK Commerce Minister Paul Channon [title as received], who is in the country on an official visit to increase economic opportunities between the two nations. The British minister met today with President Betancur and gave him a message from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressing the wish for stronger bilateral commercial relations.

Colombia has increased its exports to the UK and achieved a growth of 37.3 percent during the first 6 months of this year compared to 1982. During the first 6 months of 1982, exports to the UK totalled $20.4 million. During the same period this year, exports have totalled $28.1 million. The UK's commercial dealings with this country showed a 3.9 percent increase compared to last year, with exports of $54.3 million. This has produced a $26.2 million deficit in the trade balance between the two countries favoring the UK.

The UK is a leading EEC member and purchases Colombian products such as coffee, flowers, plantains, cotton, sugar, cardboard boxes, clothes, leather, velvet, jewelry, iron, [word indistinct] and melons, among others.

Minister Channon will stay in Colombia until tomorrow, carrying out a program of interviews and meetings with the ministers of finance, development, mines, copper, agriculture, and planning.

BETANCUR ASKS REAGAN TO SUPPORT, STRENGTHEN IDB

PA231955 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Sep 83 p 14-C

[Letter from Colombian President Belisario Betancur to U.S. President Ronald Reagan; date not given]

[Text] Mr Presient:

With my warmest greetings, allow me to make some comments regarding the IDB's [Inter-American Development Bank] current situation.

As a result of the world recession, the prices of basic products from developing countries have reached the lowest levels in the past 30 years. This has especially affected the poorest countries. These countries, the main beneficiaries of IDB funds, use these funds to finance development plans as a part of their struggle against poverty.

For this reason, IDB financial needs have increased. In turn, the administration of the World Bank is trying to recover $16 billion. In addition, China, as a World Bank member, meets the requirements to obtain loans from the IDB and, although this brings about new opportunities for international trade, it also makes more demands on the IDB's meager resources.

I understand the states' financial limitations because of current administrative policies. I also understand the pressures exerted on the U.S. budget and the fact that the industrial nations have also had to undergo a period of economic penury. In additon, I am fully aware that the United States people have been willing to cooperate whenever situations of distress have occurred in the world.

The support to the development of poorer countries that the IDB means might be endangered if adequate resources are not assigned in time for the recovery of those countries' economies.

Colombia, a former IDB beneficiary although not now, received aid for its development from the IDB. For this reason, Colombia deems it proper, on behalf of the world's 2 billion poorest people, who are in a desperate situation, to ask the donor countries' cooperation so that the IDB will continue to contribute to development through its economic aid. It is now imperative that the more solid economies make their best efforts to avert the unpredictable political and economic consequences that threaten to topple the world's already weak framework.

In view of the IDB situation, I have taken the liberty of making a similar appeal to your colleagues in the UK, Canada, and other industrial countries so that, together with the United States, they will give the IDB determined support.

Considering that the next meeting of IDB governors will be held in Washington at the end of September within the framework of the annual World Bank meeting, I would greatly appreciate it if you would offer your help so that the U.S. Congress will approve the contribution planned for the IDB replenishment during the 1985-1987 period.

Yours very truly,

Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia

LLOREDA DECRIES LACK OF HEMISPHERIC COOPERATION

PA232331 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Sep 83 p 15-C

[Text] Caracas, 19 Sep -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has cautioned that hemispheric cooperation has become "an institutional nonentity" and scored the United States for maintaining a position of bilateral negotiations with the Latin American nations, "something that leads to political divisionism and negatively affects our general development." Lloreda Caicedo urged the countries of the region to increase their trade relations through subregional organizations. He also urged these countries to strengthen their political will to continue negotiations with sister nations.

The Colombian foreign minister made this statement during the opening session of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) ministers meeting in this capital.

Lloreda Caicedo urged the industrialized countries to take the necessary steps to find "lasting solutions" to the economic and financial crisis Latin America is enduring. He analyzed the difficult economic, political, and financial crisis of Latin America and pointed out the need for greater solidarity and cooperation among nations of the region.

The Colombian minister said: "Although the economy of some countries severely affected by the crisis is beginning to improve, the creditor countries must realize that Latin America will be able to make payments only if the prices of their basic products increase, if markets are opened, and if the international financial system improves.

Lloreda Caicedo, who is presiding over the SELA meeting, cautioned: "It will be impossible to find lasting solutions without these three elements."

The Colombian official suggested that Latin American solidarity and cooperation must be aimed "at the creation of a common front to fight the external factors of the crisis and at an honest, realistic, and self-critical analysis of our own errors."

Political Inefficiency

In pointing at the "political inefficiency" of some hemispheric organizations, the Colombian foreign minister said that this situation "became evident with recent events in the South Atlantic and Central America, since there is no institutional mechanism to efficiently handle these types of situations."

He added: "The theoretical solidarity of our countries was not enough to impress the strongest member of the inter-American crisis; it has been necessary to resort to an ad hoc diplomatic effort known as the Contadora Group, which is supported by the multilateral organizations but (lacks) their direct participation."

Lloreda Caicedo continued: "In the economic field at the hemispheric level, the decision to establish a North-South political commitment is very limited." He added that the causes for this situation are "the same ones that apply to the political field. But in addition, there is the U.S. position, as yet unchanged, of holding bilateral negotiations with Latin America." He added: "This position leads to our political divisionism and affects our commerce, finances, and our development in general."

In describing the decrease in trade among the Latin American nations as the "most worrisome factor," the minister said that "this is one of the matters on which we must act more rapidly through subregional organizations and by strengthening the political decision to direct our commerce in the region."

Lloreda Caicedo regretted the delay in producing the North-South dialogue and said that "Latin America must be prepared to renew the dialogue, and SELA must coordinate this preparation to secure the best possible results."

Say It With Deeds

Lloreda Caicedo said the socialist countries "must soon demonstrate with deeds their expressions of solidarity with the Third World countries delivered (at the UNCTAD meeting) in Belgrade, not with mere rhetoric or a tactical recourse."

"Referring to plans to create a SELA action committee as proposed by Mexico," Lloreda Caicedo said that that committee "would promote economic and social development of a region facing threatening tension and induce, through its example, more effective support from the international community, which is the only way to achieve conditions suitable for the reestablishment of a stable and lasting peace."

Regarding a mechanism for the collective economic security of Latin America, Lloreda Caicedo said that "we should not stop at the simple idea of having an economic type of reaction to coercive measures imposed on member countries by other nations."

He stated: "We must use our resources to strengthen regional economic ties that will result in less dependency and more trust in our own capability to advance."

FINANCE MINISTER CALLS OFF TRIP TO WASHINGTON

PA241543 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0502 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Quito, 23 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadoran Finance Minister Pedro Pinto has cancelled his plans to participate in the annual meeting of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Andean Reserve Fund (FAR) which opens Monday in Washington, because he has to appear in a political trial in Congress, it has been reported officially.

Opposition Deputy Jilio Ayala has requested that Pinto appear to respond to five questions on his actions, and the parliamentary majority approved the motion.

Pinto, who must appear before Congress on 3 October, runs the risk of being censured and dismissed under the Constitution if his replies do not satisfy three-fourths of the legislative plenum, according to parliamentary sources.

In the first 2 weeks of October, Ecuador plans to sign with its creditors a contract to refinance its foreign debt and to obtain new credits, ending 12 months of negotiation.

Pinto and Abelardo Pachano, manager of the Central Bank of Ecuador, have been authorized to sign the documents in New York with the foreign financing organizations represented by Lloyds International Corporation in New York.

An official communique released by Government House tonight states that the suspension of Pinto's visit to Washington "has created serious problems for the Ecuadoran delegation to the meetings in the U.S. capital and will create more difficulties for and cause more harm to the negotiations on Ecuador's financial problems."

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RESULTS OF CSSR VISIT

PA231658 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has announced the purpose of his visit to Eastern Europe at a news conference.

[Begin Valencia Rodriguez recording] In the bilateral area, we need to increase cooperation in all fields -- commercial, economic, political, and cultural -- between Ecuador and the countries I visited. Action programs and goals for the future were outlined.

In the CSSR, in addition to these contacts, we held the fourth meeting of the CSSR-Ecuadoran Mixed Economic Commission. We noted the many points around which we can increase reciprocal trade. The CSSR expressed an interest in buying such Ecuadoran products as (?green) and instant coffee, cacao, chocolate, bananas, castor oil, balsa wood, annatto, fishmeal, fish preserves, and juices.

For its part, Ecuador promised to study the possiblity of buying machinery and other products from the CSSR that might be of interest in our market. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM EXPORTS -- Petroleum exports in 1982 decreased by 14 percent compared to 1981. In 1982, 31 million barrels, worth $761 million, were exported. The monthly average exported was 2.5 million barrels. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Sep 83 PA]

JUNTA ASKS REACTIVATION OF ANTISUBVERSION GROUP

PY231414 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 12

[Excerpt] At the session of the Colorado Party government junta, Justice and Labor Minister J. Eugenqo Jacquet brought up the possibility of reactivating the antisubversion committee conducted by the National Colorado Party "to seek the identification of organizations and persons" who, according to the minister, are reportedly organizing "a subversive attempt to destabilize the government." The National Republican Association [ANR] has also decided to issue a communique on the statement made by members of the Colorado Popular Movement [MOPOCO] in exile.

Regarding the subject of subversion, the justice minister and other members of the government junta referred to a paid advertisement published by MOPOCO in reference to the anniversary of the founding of the ANR. The minister said that the advertisement was not an isolated fact, but that "it complies with an international subversive plan."

He asked for the intervention of the antisubversion commission in matters (concerning the) divisive elements who are among us.

Jacquet made reference to the quick reaction of the Committee of Churches to the statement made by Police Chief General Alcibiades Britez retarding denunciations of tortures.

"The Committee of Churches pays better salaries than those established by the national government, and it has at its service a large number of professionals, such as sociologists, psychologists, and lawyers, who work in the field," the minister stated, also saying that the antisubversion committee should look into the origin of the funds with which certain institutions and union groups operate in our country.

Continuing, the justice minister said that the alleged revolutionary elements are reportedly "occupying radio stations and newspapers" and added that "the unions are being infected," and that the association of radio speakers had received an invitation to participate in a congress in Moscow.

REGIME ARRESTS NEWSMAN, SILENCES BROADCASTER

ABC COLOR Journalist Jailed

PY241505 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Sep 83 p 11

[Excerpts] Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, a journalist for this newspaper, was once again arrested yesterday, now "on an order from the top," and he is being held in the Police Investigative Department [DIP]. Gonzalez Delvalle, who is also secretary general of the Journalists Union of Paraguay, was arrested twice before, first charged with violating Law 209 [Law for Defense of the State and People's Freedom], and again under provisions of the State of Siege.

The DIP Public Relations Office said that for the time being it will not issue any communique on the arrest of Gonzalez Delvalle.

Announcer's License Revoked

PY241330 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 24 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Humberto Rubin will no longer be able to speak over the microphones of Radio Nanduti. Rubin finds himself in this situation after receiving a note from Antelco [National Telecommunications Administration] informing him that his name has been removed from the list of licensed radio announcers, and reminding him of the penalties which can be applied to those who speak over radio microphones without the license to do so.

The Antelco note is the most direct measure adopted by the government against this well-known radio station and its director since the recently completed month-long suspension imposed on Radio Nanduti.

Yesterday, the police denied Rubin permission to hold a meeting in the Jacinto Herrera Theater, his radio station's public auditorium, to discuss the Antelco suspension of the "Superwave" program last Thursday. Personalities of various sectors of the community were to attend the meeting and participate in the discussion, according to advance announcement.

At noon yesterday, Rubin was summoned to the 7th police district, where he was informed that his request for a permit for this meeting was denied.

Rubin was also summoned to a meeting with Roque Fleitas, an Antelco official, at noon yesterday which he could not attend.

In the afternoon, the Radio Nanduti director received from Antelco a list of licensed radio announcers from which his name was omitted.

Opposition Party Protests

PA260010 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] The Paraguayan Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] has strongly protested the arrest of newsman Alcibiades Gonzalez del Valle, describing the regime's measures as illegal and illegitimate. The organization came out with a similar rejection of the official measures taken against Radio Nanduti, an independent station that has repeatedly been closed down.

Del Valle, a reporter for ABC, an independent newspaper, and secretary general of the Paraguayan journalists union, was arrested for attacking dictator Alfredo Stroessner's regime in his articles.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST REGIME HELD IN MONTEVIDEO

PY252227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1841 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Sep (EFE) -- Amnesty and democracy are the main demands of the thousands of persons who are taking part in a large student demonstration today at noon in Montevideo against the Uruguayan regime.

A "march" was called to commemorate the end of "spring week" or student week. The march was supposed to start at 1230 from the National University and end at a park on the La Plata River.

Despite the fact that the march had been authorized by local officials and that the mass media did not carry any publicity in this regard, the holding of the march and its itinerary were disclosed through pamphlets and "by word of mouth."

Motorized Montevideo police headed the demonstration, which proceeded very slowly along 18 July Avenue from the National University toward the "obelisk" at 18 July Avenue and Artigas Boulevard. On some corners of 18 July Avenue there were groups of "mothers of people prosecuted by the military courts: holding placards calling for "amnesty." When they passed before these groups, the demonstrators stopped, applauded, and in unison shouted slogans calling for amnesty, and announcing that "the military dictatorship is over."

Placards expressing "solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people" were seen among the university students, the majority of whom were from the school of medicine.

The demonstration, which in principle was an academic march or a student-union workers march, is strictly a demonstration against the military regime, and the more radical slogans were shouted by people who filled the sidewalks along the path of the demonstration. These were well-known slogans such as "The People United Will Never Be Defeated" and "Workers and Students, United and Forward." Two hours after the demonstra- demonstration started there were no reports of violent incidents and the police had not interfered. Foreign journalists were constantly taking pictures from the terrances of buildings located on the streets along the path of the demonstration.

The "beating of pans" and blackouts are scheduled to take place at 2000 as a way to show popular support for the second peaceful national day of protest against the Uruguayan military regime.

Pan Beatings, Blackout 'Successful'

PY260219 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0043 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Sep (EFE) -- The pan beatings and blackouts in Montevideo extended beyond the time established by the "peaceful national day of protest" -- 2000 -- 2015. Car horns were also heard on many major streets.

EFE was able to see that the protest was particularly successful in the "bourgeois" Pocitos neighborhood since lights were completely turned off in all houses except in two apartments and at the USSR Embassy.

Several days ago Montevideo Police Chief Washington Varela authorized the organizing of the protest by the opposition and the right of citizens to participate.

Havana Reports Protest

PA252325 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Thousands of Uruguayan students and workers marched down 3 km of Montevideo's main streets today, protesting the country's political, social, and economic situation. The demonstration, organized by public school students, was supported by the Workers Interunion Plenum and is intended to initiate a campaign to demand university autonomy and an end to military intervention in centers of higher education. The campaign's slogan will be: For a Democratic Education. The worker's slogan will be: Freedom, Wages, Work, and Amnesty.

A new national protest campaign has been called for tonight. It is to include a 15-minute blackout in all homes, while pots, pans, and other metal objects are banged in unison.

POLICE DETAIN BLANCO LEADER IN SAN JOSE

PY241857 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1507 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose (Uruguay), 24 Sep (EFE) -- Uruguayan opposition leader Eladio Fernandez Menendez has been detained by police in San Jose, 90 km west of Montevideo, relatives told EFE today. Fernandez Mendez, a delegate to the National (Blanco) Party convention, was the second most popular candidate in the 1982 intraparty election and belongs to a faction led by exiled leader Wilson Ferreyra Aldunate.

The Uruguayan officials have not explained the reasons for Fernandez' detention on the eve of the second national day of protest called by political parties.

Relatives have said that Fernandez was detained at midnight yesterday on his way back home. Today, upon realizing that Fernandez had not returned home, his relatives went to police headquarters, where they were told that he had been detained.

SENDIC'S SON HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN MEXICO

PA241719 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Representatives of Uruguay's 26 March Movement in Mexico have called for an increase in world support for the release of Tupamaro leader Raul Sendic and the thousands of other Uruguayan political prisoners.

At a news conference in Mexico City, Raul Sendic Rodriguez, son of the founder of the Tupamaros National Liberation Movement, called for the strengthening of the international campaign to prevent the Montevideo regime from killing his father and eight other prisoners whom the military has described as hostages. Their condition as hostages means that if any popular mobilization begins, Sendic and the other prisoners will be murdered.

Sendic Rodriguez noted the serious health problems his father is suffering as a result of torture and deplorable prison conditions. Sendic was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to 45 years in an illegal trial conducted in his absence.

SEPULVEDA DISSATISFIED WITH U.S. OVER CONTADORA

FL232000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today announced that he will meet with his Contadora Group colleagues in New York to enter the subject of Central America in next week's agenda of the UN General Assembly.

At a press conference, the chief of Mexico's diplomatic corps cited the possibility that the Contadora Group foreign ministers would also meet in 15 days in Panama to continue with the task of establishing peace in the region. Foreign Secretary Sepulveda rejected the notion that a conventional war has been declared in Central America, and he defended the efforts of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. The accomplishment of having stopped a war between the Central American countries was very important, he said.

He announced that, on Monday and for 5 days, he will have informal meetings in New York with the Contadora Group foreign ministers, EEC leaders, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, among others. We will request that the subject of Central America be registered among the debates of the 38th UN General Assembly. And from the EEC, which has asked for a briefing, we will ask for more firm action in its international policy because just having its moral support is not enough, he said.

He said that he was dissatisfied with the so-called support for the Contadora peace efforts received through U.S. statements. He said: "We will be more satisfied when their deeds match their words." He added: We have received support for our efforts ranging from the EEC to [Mexico's] National Action Party.

He reaffirmed that Mexico's foreign policy remains unaffected by the political whims that reoccur every 6 years and that each proposal made at the world level guides Mexico's conduct in international forums.

He noted that his 30 September speech before the UN General Assembly, 5 days after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech, will be the first delivered by an official of the Miguel de la Madrid administration. He said his speech will outline all concepts of Mexican foreign policy, from the area of economics through Central America.

He said that he believed the Central American countries -- El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala -- had benefited from the Contadora peace proposals. He said that the Central American foreign ministers have committed themselves to serving as the main advocates of these proposals before their respective governments.

Responding to a U.S. journalist's question, the Mexican foreign secretary reiterated that Mexico supports the declaration of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regarding the downing of the South Korean commercial airline by Soviet military forces. That document, he noted, requested a thorough investigation of the problem in order to improve the mechanisms which regulate and oversee the activities of commercial aviation.

FOREIGN SECRETARY SEPULVEDA LEAVES FOR UN

PA260213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat announced here today that the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- will present a detailed report to the UN General Assembly on advances made toward the achievement of peace in Central America.

In a communique issued shortly before Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda left for New York to attend the UN General Assembly, the Foreign Secretariat warned that "the search for viable solutions to the world's conflicts seems to be growing increasingly difficult."

The communique added that there are "ever-increasing threats to the international economic system and to talks on disarmament and world peace."

The communique stated that Mexico will support any measures during the UN General Assembly that will work to curb the arms race and to "diminish the threat of world war." Mexico will also stress the need for the international community to adopt measures that will promote respect for human rights by all countries.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat expressed the belief that the current period of UN sessions will take place within a very delicate international framework, because of "the growing tension between the superpowers and due to the serious regional conflicts in various parts of the world."

BANK TO LET PESO SLIP 13 CENTS PER DAY

FL232035 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1850 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 23 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican business sector has described the decision of the Bank of Mexico to let the peso slip 13 cents per day in the free exchange against the dollar as a realistic exchange policy.

The presidents of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO) and the Mexico-U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Emilio Goicochea Luna and Ernesto Rubio del Cueto, stressed that the government is committed to maintaining a realistic parity.

They agreed that this decision should not be cause for speculation or uncertainty, because it reflects a realistic exchange policy that will facilitate the achievement of independence, soundness, and strength of the exchange.

BRIEFS

GAS PRODUCTION, EXPORT FIGURES -- According to a joint report issued by the Mexican Energy, Mines, and Parastate Secretariat and PEMEX, Mexico now produces an average of 4.1 billion cubic feet of gas per day, which after processing is converted into 2.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Since April, the country has exported 180 million cubic feet of natural gas daily, a decrease from the 300 million cubic feet per day exported in the first quarter of the year. This, coupled with the drop in prices, will mean a $160-million loss in revenues this year. However, this loss of foreign exchange has already been compensated for by an increase in exports of refined products, which have already produced an additional $220 million in the first half of this year. The nation has daily supplies of 11 million tons of liquified petroleum gas, which means that it must import 700 tons daily to meet domestic demand. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 12 Sep 83 p 9 PA]

ILLUECA ON PUTTING C.A. ISSUE BEFORE UN

PA241650 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 8-A

[By Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Text] Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca, who on Tuesday was elected president of the 38th period of sessions of the United Nations, has said that "Panama has traditionally been a country that believes it has a universal mission, following the ideals of Liberator Simon Bolivar."

In an exclusive interview granted to MATUTINO, he said: "Upon taking office, we want to serve as a bridge of understanding, creating the conditions for detente, and trying to achieve understanding, compromise, and commitment in order to ease the current world tensions."

The president of the UN General Assembly said that the Contadora Group foreign ministers decided in their last meeting to bring the Central American issue to the United Nations.

"The Contadora Group's peace efforts seek to prevent the deepening and prolonging of the conflict and to put an end to the bloodshed. We do not want to see the sovereignty and independence of the Central American nations compromised. Contadora is an alternative that has received U.S. and UN Security Council support," Illueca said.

He added that during the General Assembly, "the United Nations will have to express an opinion on Central America." He indicated that the speakers in the General Assembly period of sessions from 26 September to 14 October will include Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella. In addition to Colombia and Panama, the Contadora Group includes Mexico and Venezuela.

"Contadora's objectives are those of finding negotiated solutions in Central America and of continuing to create options to make it difficult for solutions of force to be carried out," Illueca added.

The Contadora Group was created in January and in the last meeting with the Central American foreign ministers, it approved a 25-point Declaration of Objectives that establishes the foundations for the signing of multilateral and bilateral treaties for Central America's pacification. In a quick tour that began yesterday through the Central American capitals, Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega has obtained the regional governments' endorsement to continue the peace efforts.

The president of the UN General Assembly stressed the importance of the 141-point agenda that in the past had always been approved by a majority vote, but this time was unanimously approved.

"This gives us reason to be optimistic. We must undertake our work with faith," he said. At the same time, he described the international situation as "difficult and hard." He emphasized that he will try to contribute to detente by promoting dialogue and the use of the UN forum for discussion of the world's conflicts.

"The United Nations is the last hope that mankind has to find peace. We will undertake the work of the General Assembly with prudent optimism and awareness of the great difficulties that we will face," Illueca said.

Illueca said he "feels at home" in the United Nations. He added that the international organization is called upon to prevent a world holocaust.

He said that the developed countries should contribute to the solution of the Third World's economic problems, which are creating concern and unease and leading countries to unsustainable economic situations, thus preparing the ground for revolutions that will produce complications.

The UN General Assembly president denied reports about the transfer of the UN headquarters from New York, and he indicated that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's absence due to U.S. airport restrictions as a result of the downing of the South Korean commercial airplane by Soviet fighters does not contribute to detente. "If we want dialogue, he should be here," Illueca stressed.

Regarding President Ronald Reagan's speech which will open the sessions of the 38th UN General Assembly on Monday, Illueca said that "we are waiting for his participation with great respect and expectation," and "we will do everything possible so that his visit will contribute to world peace."

The Panamanian vice president said he hopes that the current UN assembly will end with specific formulas for peace, the beginning of global negotiation on the economic problems of the rich and poor nations, and the solution of unresolved crises.

"I hope we will join efforts to try to find peaceful alternatives for the world," he stressed.

ORTEGA'S CONTADORA MISSION TERMED TOTAL SUCCESS

PA251950 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 83 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Excerpts] A high-ranking Panamanian Government official has described the tour which Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega made of Central America during the past week as a total success. The Panamanian foreign minister met with several Central American presidents, who gave him a cordial welcome and showed great respect for his mission. Ortega also delivered a letter to each president he visited. The letter, signed by the current heads of state of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama, provided details on the agreements reached at the last meeting of the Contadora Group, which was held in Panama a few days ago. Wishing to further explain his successful mission, the foreign minister will hold a press conference tomorrow afternoon, Monday, at 1500. All representatives of the media accredited here are invited.

AEROFLOT OVERFLIGHTS FORBIDDEN FOR 30 DAYS

PA231915 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] The Civil Aeronautics Department and the Panamanian Association of Commercial Pilots have issued a communique announcing that for 30 days AEROFLOT cannot fly over Panamanian territory until the ICAO reaches a decision. The communique was issued after exhaustive debate by both organizations on the shooting down by the Soviet Government of a South Korean plane in which 269 persons were killed. The Civil Aeronautics Department and the Panamanian Association of Commercial Pilots also agreed to appoint a commission to analyze and study the international aviation treaties that Panama has signed. They agreed to appoint a commission presided over by Civil Aeronautics Director Cesar Rodriguez Maylin and by Captain Edgar Dominguez, Panamanian Association of Commercial Pilots secretary general, and Major Patricio Janson, in charge of all coordination related to Panama's position regarding the South Korean jumbo jet incidents.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO REJECTS DEBATE ON CONTADORA EFFORTS IN UN

PA241653 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2312 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 23 Sep (DPA) -- Costa Rica strongly objects to having the Contadora Group's efforts taken up for debate by the United Nations, as was suggested by Jorge Illueca, the new president of the UN General Assembly.

Foreign Minister Fernando Volio reacted quickly "to Illueca's proposal to take the Contadora Group's affairs to the United Nations."

The foreign minister took immediate action and sent a note to Fernando Zumbado, Costa Rican ambassador to the United Nations, asking him to "advise President Illueca of Costa Rica's rejection of that proposal."

Volio also sent notes to the foreign ministers of the Contadora countries -- Oyden Ortega (Panama), Rodrigo Lloreda (Colombia), Jose Alberto Zambrano (Venezuela), and Bernardo Sepulveda (Mexico) -- voicing Costa Rica's objection "to bringing before the United Nations issues which we Central Americans are discussing with the Contadora Group, and which are unfamiliar to many UN members."

Foreign Minister Volio added that "the notion of mixing these topics with those of the United Nations is unacceptable, and would spoil everything."

MONGE NOTES U.S. GENERAL'S CIVIC AID PROPOSAL

PA231640 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 23 Sep (AFP) -- General Paul F. Gorman, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, proposed to the Costa Rican Government the cooperation of U.S. Army engineers and engineers from Colombia and the Panamanian National Guard to assist in building bridges and highways in the country, according to President Luis Alberto Monge. In a statement to local newsmen following a meeting with Gorman yesterday noon in this capital, the president said that the commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command is only waiting for approval to begin the preliminary studies for the work to begin. Monge said that Gorman, who according to unofficial reports arrived in Costa Rica to discuss topics regarding Central American security, is working to carry out this project. According to the president, this project will not require approval by the Legislative Assembly, because the U.S. Army troops would not bring in arms and would not enter the country with military objectives. Monge added that under the plan the United States would provide machinery and Costa Rica would provide the manpower.

Gorman stayed in Costa Rica for approximately 24 hours in a lightning visit and returned yesterday to his base in Panama.

INVESTIGATION OF ETA GROUP ACTIVITY CONTINUES

Managua: Basque Detainee 'Tortured'

PA231405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The Basque national, Gregorio Jimenez Morales, has not signed any statement in which he has admitted having connections in Nicaragua or plans to participate in plots against counterrevolutionary groups, his attorney, Francisco Lemus, has said in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Lemus told a news agency that Jimenez Morales has been tortured with electric shocks to the tongue and nose, which have impaired his coordination. Jimenez Morales, who has been linked to the Basque organization ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty], is in a cell of the Judicial Investigation Agency, OIJ, in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Solano Denies Torture Charge

PA241447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano emphatically denied press reports that Basque Gregorio Jimenez Morales was tortured by Costa Rican authorities Solano issued the following statement:

[Begin recording] We emphatically reject such charges, which evidently respond to the usual tactics of the Costa Rican extreme left, being used throughout the world, to distort the facts. In the present case, we can cite as our most qualified witness the decision adopted by the judge in charge of the case who, as soon as the prisoners made the insinuation, ordered an examination of the prisoner and found no signs of the alleged torture.

We also want to point out that once we learned of this false claim, we instructed the Intelligence and Security Directorate [DIS] to immediately investigate, and we can affirm that DIS has not tortured the prisoner, Gregorio Jimenez Morales, in the least. [end recording]

Monge Cited on ETA Case

PA250324 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said in San Jose that there is no proof linking Gregorio Jimenez' case to the Sandinist government. Gregorio Jimenez is a member of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization, ETA. Monge said this when commenting on Jimenez' arrest. He has been accused of involvement in an alleged plan to attack anti-Sandinists residing in Costa Rica. According to the rightwing press, members of the ETA group, to which Jimenez belongs, were attempting to eliminate Nicaraguan deserters Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES TIES TO NICARAGUAN REBELS

PA231610 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry today rejected newspaper reports that the Nicaraguan opposition aircraft that recently bombed military targets in Managua left from this country.

The Foreign Ministry communique states that "at no time did the Salvadoran Government grant the use of its territory for the takeoff of the aircraft that bombed Managua Airport." It added that the Salvadoran Government "remains faithful to the principles of international law, whose fulfillment guarantees peaceful coexistance between peoples, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, and the free determination of the peoples."

The Foreign Ministry announced that the Salvadoran Government is of the opinion that "charges of this type unfortunately hinder the quest for peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis." It added that consequently "it strongly rejects any malicious attempt to link the activities of the insurgents of that country with the Salvadoran Government."

FDR-FMLN DELEGATION TO ATTEND 29 SEP MEETING

Delegates to Talks Named

PA231900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 23 Sep (AFP) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas have decided to travel to Bogota to attend the first plenary session proposed by the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission on 29 September, Ruben Zamora, representative of the FMLN-FDR, announced today.

At a press conference held in San Jose, Zamora explained that the representatives of the two fronts -- David Mena, Jorge Villacorta, Marisol Galindo, and Dagoberto Gutierrez -- will propose publicly at that meeting that dialogue continue in San Salvador. This, he said, is with the objective that the talks "contribute effectively to creating the conditions to search for a political solution to the conflict."

The Salvadoran guerrilla delegation plans at the Bogota meeting "to discuss the Peace Commission's proposals and present its views on problems related to peace in El Salvador," Zamora stated.

Zamora on Meeting, Dialogue

PA231932 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Report by Gonzalo Barca at the Playboy Hotel in San Jose -- live]

[Text] Ruben Zamora, representative of the Salvadoran guerrillas, has said that the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission has committeed irregularities and lacks the moral authority to hold a serious dialogue with the Salvadoran guerrillas. After reading an FMLN-FDR communique, Zamora said this is why they rejected the call to elections in their country next year. They also paradoxically indicated that the government and the guerrillas should unite to hold true elections. At the same time, they have decided to participate in the first full meeting with the Peace Commission in Bogota on 29 September and to publicly propose that the dialogue continue in El Salvador so that it can effectively help create the conditions to search for a political solution of the conflict, Ruben Zamora said.

[Begin recording] [? The dialogue] should be held in Salvadoran territory, where the other social and political forces of the country interested -- as they should be -- in the solution of the conflict can be near and learn of the development of that dialogue. We don't see why the Salvadoran Government is trying to conceal the dialogue with the Peace Commission by holding it outside the country. [end recording]

They have also decided to appoint a parliamentary delegation made up of David Mena, Jorge Villacorta, Marisol Galindo, and Dagoberto Gutierrez to attend the talks with the Peace Commission and they will present new viewpoints on the problems of peace in El Salvador.

Ungo Cited on Meeting

PA232018 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1611 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Panama City, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A ranking Salvadoran leftist leader stated here today that the dialogue between the opposition and the official Peace Commission must continue in San Salvador, and he rejected the participation of the rebels in the coming elections in his country.

Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR of El Salvador, told ACAN-EFE today that the dialogue with the Peace Commission "must involve all the sectors of our society, which is why we maintain that they must be held in El Salvador." He added that the FDR and the FMLN reiterated their rejection of the elections called by the government for the first 3 months of 1984. Ungo explained that the FDR-FMLN views as necessary the forming of a new government "as a result of negotiations between our fronts and the Salvadoran Government, to enable the holding of truly free and democratic elections."

"Therefore," Ungo noted, "the FMLN-FDR decided to attend the first plenary meeting on 29 Septmeber in Bogota with the Peace Commission so as to publicly propose there that the dialogue continue in San Salvador to effectively contribute to creating the conditions to search for a political solution to the conflict."

The FDR president explained to ACAN-EFE that the parliamentary delegation which will attend the dialogue with the Peace Commission in Bogota is compaosed of David Mena, Jorge Villacorta, Marisol Galindo, and Dagoberto Gutierrez.

At the next meeting with representatives of the Salvadoran Government, the FDR-FMLN leaders will discuss the proposals to be made by the official Peace Commission and will present their views and differences on the problems related to peace in that country, Ungo added.

Meanwhile, an FMLN-FDDR communique distributed in this capital criticized the governmental Peace Commission headed by Francisco Quinonez for "not being empowered" to accept a proposal by the representatives of the opposition in the dialogue. " A meeting was held on 29 August (between the opposition and the Peace Commission) in Bogota. Our delegates proposed that dialogue begin on 29 September, in San Salvador, at a neutral site, which could have been an embassy," the Salvadoran oppostion communique stated. It added that "the Peace Commission claimed not to have power to accept the proposal of our front and requested a second meeting to be held on 10 or 11 September, committing themselves to giving us a reply, to which our fronts acceded."

The FMLN-FDR communique added that "the Peace Commission did not attend the meeting on the 10th or 11th and informed us by telephone that they were unable to reach an agreement to attend. Later, Francisco Quinonez, coordinator of the commission, in a statement to the press, questioned, on the one hand, the authority of our representatives, and on the other hand, the unilateral and unconsulted manner in which Bogota was picked as the location of the meeting.

The FMLN-FDR underlined that this contradicts not only the text of the letter which they themselves (the commission) signed, but what was agreed upon at the first meeting.

In conclusion, opposition states that "these irregularities demonstrate the lack of seriousness on the part of the Peace Commission, which reveals the pressure to which it is being subjected as well as the intent to provoke a negative reaction on our part so as to freeze the dialogue between the contending parties and to hold our fronts responsible."

Further on Ungo, Communique

PA242213 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Sep 83 p 1A

[Article by Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] In a surprise visit to LA PRENSA yesterday, Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR of El Salvador, said that the Contadora Group's efforts are very limited. "The power that is absent is in fact always present through its puppet governments, particularly Honduras," Ungo said.

Ungo compared the Contadora Group's efforts to those of the rebel groups in his country, who "resist, develop, and advance," adding that the Contadora Group's modest achievements have served to curb President Reagan's aggressiveness.

The FDR leader said that talks between Cuba and the United States could contribute to regional detente, but added that these talks are not essential to the dialogue and negotiations on the Salvadoran conflict, as the idea that this is an East-West confrontation is unacceptable.

Ungo delivered an FMLN-FDR communique in which the two groups reject the Salvadoran elections that are scheduled for 1984 and reiterate the need to create a new government that, "through negotiations between our fronts and the Salvadoran Government, can make genuinely free and democratic elections possible."

The FMLN-FDR said that it has decided to attend the first plenary meeting with the Peace Commission in Bogota on 29 September, where it will publicly propose that the dialogue be continued in El Salvador, so as to contribute effectively to the creation of the conditions necessary for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

The communique also noted that a parliamentary delegation consisting of David Mena, Jorge Villacorta, Marisol Galindo, and Dagoberto Gutierrez will participate in the talks.

Ungo told LA PRENSA that talks on peace should be held in El Salvador, between Salvadorans, and that Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana now has an opportunity to demonstrate whether he is really interested in dialogue and peace.

'ANTICOMMUNIST BRIGADE' BOMBS RADIO STATIONS

PA231420 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1401 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade damaged the building that houses the radio stations "Radio Cadena Central" and "Radio Mil Ochenta" with a bomb blast, official sources reported today. The added that the incident, which occurred last night in the northern sector of San Salvador, was a reprisal for "Cadena Central's not broadcasting a communique sent previously by the anticommunist group."

ESA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARGUEDA KIDNAPPING

PA240247 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2131 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- A rightwing death squad knows as the Salvadoran Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) today claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of a government official.

The ESA noted in a communique that Amilcar Martinez Arguada, director of economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry and also a university professor, has communist links. Martinez Argueda was abducted yesterday by a group of armed men, together with his wife and daughter, who were later released. The ESA communique mentioned no conditions for the release of Martinez Argueda. Two other university professors were also kidnapped last week, but were not mentioned in the communique.

The death squad reemerged last week after a relatively inactive period with a communique promising a new campaign of violence. Two murders and four bomb attacks have been attributed to ESA.

Meanwhile, an Army sergeant and four soldiers were taken to court today, charged with posing as guerrillas. Authorities have accused them of stopping vehicles in the province of San Vicente -- where the government is conducting an intensive pacification campaign aimed at obtaining support from the rural population -- to demand "war taxes" from the drivers, stating that the funds would be used to fight against the authorities. The sergeant and soldiers have denied the charges.

MILITARY REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING IN VARIOUS REGIONS

PA240439 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Military sources have confirmed that bitter fighting is going on between government and guerrilla forces. The fighting, according to these sources, is taking place in south San Vicente and Usulutan Departments, in the country's southern, central, and eastern region.

In the Tecoluca area, San Vicente Department, helicopters are participating in the military actions. An antiguerrilla operation has been going on in this area for the past 3 months with the participation of several Army brigades. Despite this, the rebels have reemerged with force in that region, approximately 70 km southeast of San Salvador, according to spokesmen for the 5th Brigade.

Several trucks transporting troops were dispatched today from the city of San Vicente to the southern region to reinforce units that had been surrounded by guerrillas in the Achilco, San Antonio, Caminos, and Dos Quebradas cantons.

Several Salvadoran Air Force helicopters flew over the route linking Tecoluca and San Vicente, firing their machineguns at rebel positions, according to reports from civil authorities.

Colonel Jose Dionisio Flores, commander of San Vicente Department, has reported that the most intense fighting took place from 0600 to 0900. He noted that the fighting extended to the Injiboa sugarmill, where the workers had to halt activities when the Army's artillery posts there were attacked.

On the same road the rebels dynamited two bridges in the Dos Quebradas and San Antonio cantons. One of the bridges was known as Puente Blanco, according to military reports. The rebels had surrounded the area since early dawn for the purpose of ambushing troops mobilized for relief duties.

Meanwhile, in Usulutan -- in the country's southeast -- military sources have reported having "problems" with the guerrillas in the Coastal Highway sector between Puente de Oro and San Nicolas Lempa, El Carmen, San Pedro, and El Castano cantons. The sources said: "We cannot give details yet because fighting is still going on. It is now noon." The Armed Forces Press Committee had no news of fighting in either department.

Rebel Ambush in Usulutan

PA241305 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Military sources informed YSU that yesterday, at approximately 2100, a company from Military Detachment No 4, stationed in Usulutan City, Usulutan Department, was ambushed by rebels. The company was returning from Mendez Island in the Bay of Jiquilisco, where the Army recently established a base for its operations in the area. Members of the Atonal and Atlacatl Battalions, as well as elements from Military Detachment No 4, are stationed on the island. The soldiers are fighting subversives operating from camps in that area. The reports added that the company from Military Detachment No 4 was returning from Mendez Island [words indistinct] and was traveling from the port of El Triunfo to Usulutan when it was ambushed by leftist rebels operating in the area. The military sources noted that 1 soldier was killed in the ambush and 11 others were wounded. No information regarding rebel casualties was provided by the sources in the Usulutan area where, we repeat, members of the Atonal and Atlacatl Battalions, as well as elements from Military Detachment No 4, are in pursuit of leftist rebels based near the Bay of Jiquilisco, Usulutan Department.

FMLN Using 'Heavy Artillery'

PA241255 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0005 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Leftist guerrillas using heavy artillery today attacked government troops in the strategic city of San Vicente, heart of the government's pacification program area. Residents said artillery and machinegun fire could be heard in the suburbs of San Vicente -- capital of San Vicente Department, whose economy is vital to the country's subsistence -- while guerrillas and troops fought for control of the area.

The FMLN started an offensive at the beginning of this month in eastern San Miguel Department, attacking the capital before entering the western region to take control of several villages in neighboring Usulutan Department.

An FMLN spokesman told REUTER today in Mexico City that the offensive, the fifth the guerrillas have launched this year, is aimed at attracting the majority of the Army troops firmly supported by the United States, through a sequence of attacks on important cities and through frequent skirmishes.

The guerrillas also want to stop the civilian-military campaign which, with support from Washington, has been in progress since June in San Vicente to gain peasant support. The attempts to distract part of the 6,000 soldiers stationed in that department have been successful with the attacks on San Miguel and on Usulutan in the south.

In response to the attack, the Army required Air Force artillery and helicopters to support the 5th Infantry Brigade troops stationed in San Vicente. Support from other garrisons was also required, military sources said.

However, the rebels took control of a strategic sector of the PanAmerican Highway, according to residents, who pointed out that businesses and company headquarters closed and that the streets of San Vicente are deserted.

The FMLN spokesman said that the guerrillas are using heavy artillery in the offensive -- 120-mm mortars, cannons, and RPG-7 rockets of Chinese manufacture -- an event without precedent since the civil war broke out in 1979. All the heavy arms, except the rockets, were captured from the Army.

At the beginning of the campaign, the guerrillas retreated from the department, going to quieter areas, but they began returning last month. The clashes taking place now are the most dramatic since the much publicized campaign began. The authorities did not initially give reports on casualties. "The Army will discover that the FMLN is already in San Vicente," the insurgent spokesman said. He pointed out that the guerrilla leaders have stressed coordination between their four fronts in order to strengthen the offensive, "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador."

VENCEREMOS REPORTS MILITARY ACTIONS, ACTIVITIES

Atonal Battalion Casualties

PA231830 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] [Words indistinct] the FMLN has inflicted 14 casualties on another special battalion of the puppet Army. On Tuesday, 20 September, forces from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern group repelled an enemy attempt to advance on the Potrero River near [placename indistinct], (Sierra Punta) jurisdiction, Usulutan Department.

After 1 and 1/2 hours of fighting, Colonel Calito's troops fled in disorder after suffering 14 casualties -- 6 dead and 8 injured, all of them from the Atonal Battalion. We repeat -- in the face of the thrust of our revolutionary forces, they fled in disarray, as they did at Meanguera.

For our part, we report the heroic fall of three combatant companeros. This report has been sent by Commander Roberto Jimenez from Usulutan Department. We are hurting the dictatorship with each blow. We are closer to victory with each step. Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona is present in this and all victories.

FMLN Occupies Towns

PA250253 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Attention, your attention. We have received a military report from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade command post stating that units belonging to this brigade's northern group have occupied Nuevo Eden de San Juan, in northern San Miguel Department.

The fighting began yesterday morning, and units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade finally took control of Nuevo Eden de San Juan at 2100 yesterday. The fighting to control this position was heavy and particularly intense. The town of Nuevo Eden de San Juan is a few kilometers [words indistinct] the San Lorenzo Hydroelectric Dam.

The results of this action, in terms of weapons and military equipment recovered and the number of enemy casualties, will be reported in upcoming broadcasts, in a Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade General Command war bulletin. As of this hour, the fighting continues in northern San Miguel Department, in the sourtheastern part of the country.

Meanwhile, forces belonging to the southern group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade took over the town of San Jorge, San Miguel Department, in the southeastern part of the country.

The pertinent military report states that on 23 September, forces from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern group occupied the town of San Jorge, San Miguel Department, in the southeastern part of the country. This town is only 100 km from the city of Usulutan.

Similarly, this morning forces belonging to our southern group also occupied the town of San Rafael de Oriente, in San Miguel Department, which is also near the city of Usulutan. The dictatorship's troops fled in disarray when our forces arrived.

In Morazan Department, forces from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's northern group entered the towns of San Simon and Guacotecti, south of the Torola River. Various political activities are being held in these towns, with the participation of the townspeople.

All these victorious operations have been carried out under the name of Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona, Commander Clelia. Toward victory always!

Latest Advances Outlined

PA251844 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 25 Sep 83

[War report on recent FMLN actions in eastern El Salvador, as part of the "Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona, Commander Clelia, Toward Victory Always" military operation, read from the command post of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade by Commander Joaquin Villalobos -- recorded]

[Text] At 0200 on 23 September, as part of our "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy" campaign, battalions from the Lilian Mercedes Letona group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade opened the "Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona, Toward Victory Always" operation by attacking the town of Nuevo Eden de San Juan. The attack began at 0200 on 23 Septem-September when we seized strategic positions in areas surrounding Nuevo Eden de San Juan.

At 0500, our forces began to advance toward the town itself. Several enemy planes launched an intensive attack in support of units in the town. Their assault, which began at 0600 on 23 September, is still in progress.

We made our initial contact with patrols crossing the Lempa River at 1200, and inflicted the first casualties shortly thereafter.

Reinforcements were repelled at 1600, just as our forces totally encircled the enemy. Part of the enemy forces, in desperation, used the local population to shield themselves and managed to escape.

By 1800 we were in total control of the town, and had dislodged all but a few enemy troops. The people's forces consolidated their control and eliminated the last enemy resistance at 0400 on 24 September.

Our forces inflicted a great many casualties on the reinforcements as well as those government troops stationed in Nuevo Leon. Fighting has continued all day with airborne troops and elements of the parachute battalion who arrived to back reinforcements of the Cabanas Infantry Battalion, stationed in Sensuntepeque.

The town of Nuevo Leon was under the command of a company from the Cabanas Infantry Battalion based in Sensuntepeque, assisted by more than 80 paramilitary troops; that is, over 200 armed men with considerable field fortification and engineering facilities to resist our forces. The Cabanas Battalion is considered by the dictatorship to be one of its best, in view of the supposed control which it has maintained in Cabanas Department since Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa assumed command. The Cabanas Infantry Battalion is guided by extreme rightist officers loyal to Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, and most of them are members of the death squads.

Thus far, we have inflicted more than 100 casualties on the enemy, taken 3 prisoners of war, seized 25 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade-launcher, 35,000 rounds, 1 infrared lamp, 1 PRC-77 radio, and 1 90-mm cannon with 30 shells. This last acquisition is of great tactical value to our forces.

At 0400 on 24 September, units of the Francisco Martinez-Commander Gonzalo Battalion attacked and occupied the town of San Jorge, in San Miguel Department. They occupied the town of San Rafael de Oriente, also in San Miguel Department, at 1200, while most of the enemy forces retreated in disarray. As a result of these actions, our fighters seized 22 rifles and inflicted more than 10 casualties on the enemy.

On the same day, elements of the Lilian Mercedes Letona Battalion attacked the town of Gualococti and San Simeon at Cacaguatique Hill in Morazan Department.

The overall results of our operation may be summarized as follows: We have inflicted more than 100 casualties on the enemy, seized 44 rifles, 1 90-mm cannon with 30 shells, 1 M-79 grenade-launcher, ammunition, and other war materiel, and occupied 5 towns.

We exhort our people to remain attentive to the developments of the campaign as fighting continues in various parts of the country as part of the "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign. With these actions we pay tribute to the memory of our heroine, Commander Lilian Mercedes Letona, to whom the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade has dedicated this entire operation. This campaign also commemorates the 8th anniversary of the death in combat of Commander Rafael Arce Zablah during the glorious El Carmen Operation] in La Union Department, the first town taken by our forces on 26 September 1975.

The members of our Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade advance victoriously toward the independence, liberty, and democracy of El Salvador. Long live the banners of Rafael Arce, Lilian Mercedes Letona, and Francisco Martinez! We do not want poverty, injustice, or repression for our people. Long live the fighters of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade! Long live the FMLN! Revolution or death, we will win! Morazan, 24 September 1983.

Civilians Warned on Using Roads

PA240141 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] The Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front General Command calls on our people, the transporters, to completely avoid vehicle traffic on all roads in the eastern areas of the country tomorrow, 24 September. We repeat -- we call on our people, the transporters, not to use the roads in eastern El Salvador tomorrow, 24 September. Our military forces will be present on the roads in eastern El Salvador where important battles will be waged. We call on our people not to use the eastern Salvadoran roads tomorrow, Saturday, to avoid accidents and innocent victims. Long live our Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador military campaign.

Attention, attention: We call on our people and the transporters in the eastern areas of the country not to use the Panamerican Highway, the Coastal Highway, military route, [passage indistinct].

Attention, transporters in eastern El Salvador and all our people: We call on you to not use the roads in eastern El Salvador tomorrow, 24 September. Forces of the Rafael Arce Zablah brigade have been stationed in different sections of the eastern roads to clash with the forces of the dictatorship. Therefore, to prevent innocent victims, we call on you to stay off the eastern roads in Morazan, La Union, Usulutan, and San Miguel Departments tomorrow, 24 September.

FMLN REORGANIZES RAFAEL ARCE ZABLAH BRIGADE

PA231350 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade on 22 September in Morazan; read by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command -- recorded]

[Text] The General Command of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade informs our people, our commanders, combatants, militants and the rank and file of our entire organization:

On 26 September, commemorating the eighth anniversary of the fall in combat of Rafael Antonio Arce Zablah, our greatest revolutionary hero; in line with the development and advance of our military structures through the recent formation of two groups in the brigade; and for the purpose of immortalizing the names of the most important heroes of our fatherland -- who are examples for this and future generations:

The general command of our brigade has established that the northern and southern groups of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade will be named as follows: The southern battalions of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade will be called the Francsco Martinez -- Commander Gonzalo -- group; the northern group will be known as the Lilian Mercedes Letona group.

In the future we will be announcing names for the new battalions that will be joining the Jose Mario Chamagua, Guillermo Posada, Agustin Pica, Amilcar Martinez, and Mario Armijo battalions.

In connection with this, this command calls on the combatants and members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade to redouble their faith in the people and in victory -- inspired by the examples of these heroes whose names have been given to our military groups -- and to firmly implement our decision to struggle for the revolution in our fatherland until we win or die.

Viva the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade! Viva the Lilian Mercedes Letona group! Viva the Francisco Martinez group! Viva the heroic and invincible fighters of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade! Viva our vanguard, the FMLN! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander Jorge Melendez, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Ana Guadelupe Martinez, Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Joaquin Villalobos.

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS MILITARY ACTIVITIES

San Miguel Village Occupied

PA231642 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front has continued revolutionary action under the "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" political-military campaign. In a joint action with the fighting masses, the popular liberation militias recently carried out a peaceful occupation in northern San Miguel Department. This is the report sent in by our eastern front correspondent:

Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front War Bulletin

On Tuesday, 20 September, at 1400, the village of Guiscoyal in San Gerardo jurisdiction, San Miguel Department, was peacefully occupied. The population was assembled for a meeting and an appeal was made to soldiers and residents to join the revolutionary struggle.

Propaganda was distributed to explain the great progress of our political-military campaign and [words indistinct] for El Salvador. The population admitted that [words indistinct] carried out by our companeros from the popular militias and the fighting masses.

Ambush in San Vicente

PA252018 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Attention, attention Salvadoran people: The arms of Farabundo Marti are defeating the criminal troops of CONARA [National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas] in San Vicente. Heavy fighting took place yesterday along the highway linking San Vicente and Zacatecoluca. The vanguard units of our People's Liberation Army engaged troops from the criminal (Tehuacan) Battalion, who are being trained by Yankee advisers within the framework of the CONARA Plan.

Initial reports sent to Radio Farabundo Marti this morning state that heavy fighting has taken place between our vanguard units and troops from the criminal (Tehuacan) Battalion. The government soldiers suffered eight casualties during this operation.

Enemy troops belonging to the criminal (Tehuacan) Battalion were travelling along the highway linking San Vicente and Zacatecoluca yesterday, 23 September, when they were ambushed by the vanguard units of our people's army, which inflicted eight casualties on them. In addition, six G-3 rifles, 1 FAL rifle, and abundant war materiel were recovered for the people's arsenal.

The CONARA troops suffered another defeat yesterday on the San Vicente-Zacatecoluca Highway.

Tenancingo Captured

PA260212 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] We will now read a preliminary war bulletin on today's fighting in Tenancingo, Cuscatlan, signed by Commanders Geronimo and Salvador Guerra:

Initiating the "Companeros Apolinario Serrano and Refael Aquinada Carranza" Operation today, at 0130, FMLN forces on the Modesto Ramierz Central Front launched an attack, for the purpose of annihiliation and the recovery of weapons, on the enemy's positions in Tenancingo, which was occupied by two companies from the Cazadores Battalion.

At 0330, the defense had been broken, and the areas surrounding the enemy's positions had been occupied. Two helicopters appeared to support the defense units. A push-and-pull [in English] aircraft and an A-37 plane also showed up. The A-37 was damaged by our guerrillas' fire at 1135. By then, the enemy's hold had been reduced to a single position. At 13301 our forces launched the final attack, which ended with the surrender of Captain Tomas Antonio Alfaro.

The initial results of this action include the capture of 40 prisoners of war, and the recovery of a large number of weapons, a considerable amount of war supplies, and two PRC-77 radios.

The war bulletin ends by protesting the Air Force's cowardly and indiscriminare attack on the population, as many civilians were wounded in the shelling of the center of the city.

We will continue to provide information.

Long live our political-military "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

FARABUNDO MARTI VIEWS POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ungo Cited on Peace Commission

PA241410 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo has declared that the government's Peace Commission is unreliable because it has no power of decision. Ungo was complaining about not having yet received an answer to the proposal on holding a dialogue in San Salvador.

Ungo also reiterates the FMLN-FDR's opposition to the fraudulent elections that the U.S. Government is promoting in our country for next year. We have suggested to the Magana regime the appointment of a government of broad participation which can establish the conditions for peace in our country, but we have not received a reply, Ungo added.

Abductions, Threats Condemned

PA231720 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Three university professors have been abducted by heavily-armed men in civilian clothes. They are Drs. Amilcar Martinez, Hugo Carrillo, and Pedro Flores Pena. In addition, university Professor Manuel Baires was machinegunned by unidentified persons who were trying to abduct him near his home.

Two INCAFE [National Coffee Institute] employees have been abducted by men in civilian clothes. In addition, attacks with dynamite have been carried out on the home of Jesuit fathers from the Central American University and also on the home of Italo Lopez Vallecillos, a professor of that univerity.

Death squads have directly threatened IVU [Institute of Urban Housing], UPD [Democratic Popular Unity], and ACOPAI [Associations of Cooperatives of Integrated Agricultural-Livestock Products] workers, who at this momentare presenting their just demands against the unpopular regime of Magana, Vides Casanova, and D'Aubuisson.

The political maturity and consciousness of our FMLN-FDR stands out in contrast to the foolishness and criminality of the oligarchy, which is trying to oppose our people's iron determination. Our people seek the deep changes that our homeland needs by destroying the system that sponsors the small retrogressive group of oligarchs who are allied to Yankee imperialism.

The oligarchy's black and bloodied nails have again broken the silken gloves that its imperialist protector recommended in order to deceive our people and the international opinion. But all their efforts at disguise notwithstanding, their criminal features and plans are again unveiled.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PANAMANIAN COUNTERPART

PA240335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0103 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega arrived in Guatemala from Honduras yesterday afternoon to speak with Guatemalan authorities about a document of objectives that had been approved at the last plenary meeting of the Contadora Group.

The Panamanian foreign minister met for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours with his counterpart, Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, requesting that Guatemala ratify the document of objectives, according to sources close to the Foreign Ministry.

It is not known if the Panamanian foreign minister met with Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, but Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran will meet with the general tomorrow to discuss topics related to Ortega's visit. After a 4-hour stay in Guatemala, Foreign Minister Ortega returned to Panama.

FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA POSSIBLE

PA241834 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Guatemalan Communications, Transportation, and Public Works Minister Luis Hugo Solares said yesterday that the Civil Aeronautics Directorate might apply similar sanctions against Nicaragua if new problems arise. He was referring to a recent incident in which a Guatemalan Air Force [FAG] plane was forced to change course. The official stated that "when an overflight through another country's territory is involved, the rules established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) are applicable -- in this case, full freedom of the air."

In this case, when a commercial airline is not involved, a special request must be made for each overflight. Normally, the flight can be made only when approval has been given.

Generally speaking, requests are made 24-72 hours in advance to the civil aviation officials of the appropriate country. This is not the case with commercial airlines, because they have a permanent permit.

Solares stated that he did not have a detailed report of the incident, involving a FAG plane. However, if the incident were repeated despite the proper permit, then the government would be compelled to adopt reciprocal measures, in compliance with the laws established by the ICAO.

It is said that the FAG airplane was transporting the national team from Panama to Guatemala, and was forced to change course so as not to overfly Nicaraguan territory, despite having the proper permit.

URNG ISSUES MANIFESTO ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, C .A.

PA242357 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Sep 83 p 2

[Manifesto issued by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG -- dated August 1983]

[Text] In view of the grave situation in Central America, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity declares the following to the fraternal peoples of the area and the world:

Our Central American fatherland has suffered repeated attacks and acts of intervention from various U.S. administrations throughout its history, but it has never been as gravely attacked and threatened as it is today.

The area's antipopular governments, which are enemies of our people and traitors to the Central American homeland, and which are trying futilely to prevent the gains and advances of our people's legitimate struggles, have sold the region's sovereignty and independence.

The current U.S. Administration, in complicity with the Israeli Government, has created an atmosphere charged with tension, threats and provocations and has darkened the skies of Central America with the specter of war and of direct intervention by giving economic and military support to the area's rectionary forces, by permitting the interventionist and arrogant attitudes of their representatives in our countries, and, most importantly, by authorizing the intimidating presence of the U.S. fleet off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America.

Under the current conditions, Guatemala's military government, using the pretense of pursuing a neutral and regional policy, has begun to play a very active role in defense of the Reagan administration's policy and interests, both at meetings being held by the area's foreign ministers and in peace negotiations being held with the Contadora Group's foreign ministers.

Taking advantage of the existing tension and confusion in the area, Reagan and Israel are accelerating and increasing both economic and military aid and political and diplomatic support, in exchange for which the Guatemalan Government will serve as a pawn in all meetings, defending U.S. plans and interests in the area.

The ruling Guatemalan dictatorship, now led by Mejia Victores, has agreed to act as a docile instrument for the U.S. Administration against the Central American people's interests and struggles, for, with U.S. and Israeli military support, and despite previous failures, it will again try to defeat and eradicate the revolutionary movement and hence to advance its repressive and genocidal policy.

In open betrayal of our people and of all Central Americans, the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry is holding to the most rigid pro-U.S. policy in all the Contadora Group's efforts to promote peace, in an attempt to obstruct and neutralize the chances of securing a negotiated solution.

The Guatemalan military government, trying to take the initiative from the Contadora Group -- under the pretext of the legitimate principle that it is up to the people of Central America to solve their own problems -- presents itself as the defender of an alleged regional policy, covering up its actual betrayal of our people's aspirations and rights and its servile submission to the U.S. Government's orders.

No one doubts that the Guatemalan dictatorship and the area's antipopular governments, in full agreement with the Reagan administration's plans, represent neither the Central American homeland nor our people's national interests -- they represent the most reactionary and traitorous forces present in our countries.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration, in an effort to manipulate U.S. and world public opinion, has orchestrated a propaganda campaign in recent weeks, involving statements from the State Department and from high-ranking officials of countries that are devoted to its cause, that portrays the Guatemalan genocidal regime as a democratic and neutral government, thus trying to render it a valid spokesman to defend the interventionist U.S. plans for our region.

At the same time, Mejia Victores, under U.S. pressure and advice, and in an attempt from the very outset to build an international image as a democratic military man, has announced the so-called acceleration of a political opening, with alleged support from all all sectors of the country, and has been making statements concerning the urgent need for peace in Central America.

The most antipopular interests and the most criminal elements have converged in this situation to keep the Guatemalan military regime afloat, even going so far as to support the recent coup d'etat, working to strengthen the dictatorship so that it can play a role against all the Central American people, both diplomatically and militarily.

Diplomatically, they seek to obstruct all policies that do not support the Reagan administration's plans, and to reverse the correlation of forces in diplomatic conversations, pushing decisions toward the militaristic U.S. stand and nullifying the generous efforts of neighboring countries to prevent war and intervention.

Militarily, the U.S. and Israeli aid is intended to strengthen Mejia Victores' Army, bolstering its attempt to defeat -- indeed, annihilate -- the revolutionary movement. They would thus disencumber the Guatemalan Army and make it available for interventionist actions against the fraternal countries of El Salvador and Nicaragua, and for the provision of assistance in implementing the U.S. policy of destabilization and harassment against nations bordering Central America.

The U.S. aid promised by Reagan, with the blessing of the U.S. National Security Council, will only serve to further enirch the ruling clique and to promote greater plans of repression, as has happened before. More helicopters will arrive to bomb our villages, more cannon will arrive to be aimed at our defenseless towns, more deadly weapons will arrive to increase the bloodshed in our country.

But our people will face this new aggressive escalation by increasing their struggle against the regime, the military high command, and the repressive forces, and they will continue to swell the ranks of the popular revolutionary forces, taking weapons from the genocidal regime's hands and securing a people's victory that will end the repression and bring peace and stability to the country.

We wish to alert our people and the world to this new escalation of repression that the Guatemalan regime, strengthened with U.S. weapons, will unleash against the people, in a useless effort to win a rapid triumph over the revolutionary, popular, and democratic forces.

We also wish to alert our people, the fraternal people of the region, and the peoples of the world to the treacherous attitude of the Guatemalan dictatorship led by Mejia Victores, which, not satisfied with the blood that our noble people shed in earlier repressive campaigns and massacres, now lends itself to use in a treacherous action against the area's fraternal peoples by defending Reagan's aggressive plans.

We declare our firm commitment to continue our struggle and to increase our fight, to keep the Guatemalan Army within our operational area and thus prevent its mobilization against fraternal countries.

In addition, we declare our unassailable decision to redouble our efforts in developing the revolutionary people's war, with which to face and defeat the regime's genocidal forces and to install a revolutionary, patriotic, popular, and democratic government that will protect and promote the people's interests.

The revolutionary people's war that we are waging to secure our right to justice, peace, and freedom thus assumes, as of now, a context of solidarity with all of the fraternal peoples, and our combative efforts and thus added to the flood of legitimate struggles by the areas's people to defend the sovereignty of the Central American homeland.

Guatemala, August 1983

Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG

Comprising: The Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP; the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR; the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA; the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA ISSUES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM U.S.

PA242116 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1848 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Statement made by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova on his arrival from the United States at Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Excerpts] I want to thank Radio America and the other media for this opportunity to greet the men and women of my dear homeland, Honduras, with love and affection on my return, to resume my role as president of all Hondurans.

I am deeply grateful to the U.S. Government for the opportunity they gave me to go to Walter Reed Hospital.

We arrived without knowing how my heart was functioning, but I thank God and the absolute faith I have in Him, because I prayed that His will be done, rather than the will of many here in Honduras, who would have preferred to see Suazo Cordova dead. Yet, I am very much alive and I plan on staying that way until God calls me. We are now back and ready to resume command and to extend a fraternal hand to all Hondurans.

We have the people. The people, the government, and the Armed Forces comprise a rock-like unit that will lead this country toward development. At a moment when Central America is convulsed by bad signs and the apocalyptic riders of international communism, everyone in Honduras joins to create a single front, and thus they will not come here to create chaos or anarchy.

Therefore, I deeply thank all who, in one way or other, hoped to see me return to my dear homeland and raised their prayers to God.

Honduras, its government, armed forces and people, have the full and absolute assurance that, with God's help and a firm and decisive will, we will maintain peace, tranquility, and democracy. Remember the four D's of the Reagan Administration for Latin America: democracy, economic and social development, dialogue, and defense -- they constitute our national security.

Now, let's us all go to work!

PANAMA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES ON PEACE-SEEKING MISSION

PA231926 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega arrived in Tegucigalpa today on a tour of area countries seeking to invigorate the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

Although official sources were silent, it was learned that Honduran Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda will meet today with his Panamanian colleague.

Ortega will submit for the Honduran Government's approval a report on the progress of the regional peace negotiations prepared by the four countries of Contadora -- Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. It was learned that that report has already been submitted to the heads of state of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

ALVAREZ INTERVIEWED ON GUERRILLAS, NICARAGUA

PA250233 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1955 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Interview granted by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, to an unidentified reporter at Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa on the occasion of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova's return from the United States -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] General, how do you feel about the president's arrival?

[Alvarez] I am glad that the president is back in the country and has brought the good news that he has fully recovered. He now has only to follow a diet.

[Reporter] Gen Alvarez, when the president speaks about no more politicking, is he referring to fights among political leaders over what we consider childish things? When he says let's get to work, is he calling on the people to help solve the country's problems?

[Alvarez] Well, you are all aware of the danger threatening Honduras. We all enjoy the liberty and democracy that exists here -- all of us, the reds [Liberal Party], the blues [National Party], the greens [Christian Democratic Party], and those of us in olive drab. So we all have a duty to work for this. It is much more important to do this than to waste time thinking about gaining some kind of future advantage.

[Reporter] Speaking of difficult situations, do the Honduran Armed Forces have the guerrilla outbreak in the northeastern part of the country under some kind of control?

[Alvarez] In fact, the guerrilla outbreak in Olancho has been totally put down. At the most, we have a few groups, consisting of 10 or 12 people each, that are now trying to escape. That is the only thing left in Olancho. However, there is no doubt that this is only the beginning.

[Reporter] Is the army ready, general?

[Alvarez] I think so. However, are the Honduran people ready to help us? This is not just the Armed Forces' problem. Just as I said earlier in a message to the press and the Honduran people, I seek the assistance of everyone. This is not the Armed Forces' problem, it is Honduras' problem.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the Honduran people will give you the assistance you seek, general?

[Alvarez] I think so. I don't know. I don't know. I don't want to offend any specific country, but I believe that Honduras has been blessed by the fact that its people don't want to have anything to do with violence and communism. We have problems, but it seems that the people still have faith that we can solve them through dialogue and understanding. This is a great advantage for Honduras.

[Reporter] General, what has the situation with Nicaragua been like in recent hours, recent days?

[Alvarez] There have been few incidents.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras for these maneuvers has served to curb these incidents?

[Alvarez] Not to curb them, but certainly to lessen their intensity. The U.S. naval units and the Big Pine joint exercises, which are being carried out to help us train our people, have been decisive. Those people have grown less arrogant, have calmed down, and now seek to sit down at the negotiating table. In other words, this military activity has served to promote dialogue and to move these people to reflection. I hope they will understnad.

[Reporter] Have there been any more guerrilla outbreaks, General?

[Alvarez] So far, no.

[Reporter] Do you find it difficult to believe in peaceful coexistence?

[Alvarez] With Whom?

[Reporter] With Nicaragua, for example.

[Alvarez] See here, if you have studied any history you know that it is impossible for a Marxist regime with Soviet support to peacefully coexist with anyone. Name one. I find it difficult to believe.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of Contadora, General?

[Alvarez] What?

[Reporter] What is your opinion of Contadora? Do you believe that it represents a peaceful alternative?

[Alvarez] Well, I hope that Contadora achieves its proposed objectives, as I have said many times. This would be the least expensive, least dangerous, and most advantageous way for all of the Central American nations to solve everything through dialogue. This means that it is feasible for the Contadora process to have a positive influence on the achievement of peace.

[Reporter] Does the political-economic situation in Central America bear on Contadora?

[Alvarez] Well, it makes it more difficult. Let's not confuse things, however. Let's not confuse the ideological position of a regime that has become a Soviet satellite and that is trying to promote a Marxist revolution in Central America with the problems of poverty and unemployment in the Central American area. Still, I feel that if Nicaragua comes to understand that this is not the way to solve the problem, and that we must all sit down and work for democracy and for the solution of our economic problems, we might find a solution.

[Reporter] A U.S. news source -- I am not certain whether it was THE NEW YORK TIMES or THE WASHINGTON POST -- described you as a warmongering general. What do you say to that?

[Alvarez] I prefer to live in peace, because I want to see my family live in peace. Were I to provoke a war, my family, and all of you, would suffer for it. Thus, I am not a warmonger. Yet, it is something else again to be pragmatic. If there are 120,000 soldiers on the other side of the border with Nicaragua, I must do all I can to prepare our Armed Forces. These 120,000 men cannot mean anything good to a country which is dying of hunger, like ours. Am I right or not? Thus, I am responsible for strengthening our Armed Forces. If this means I am a warmonger then I don't know what they expect. Would they prefer to be in charge of guarding our country, rather than the Armed Forces?

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA REMARKS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Cited on Coming UN Session

PA231515 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The 38th UN General Assembly should be aimed at strengthening the world's peace efforts, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said yesterday. Ortega added that U.S. military actions in different parts of the world, especailly in Central America, are a threat to world peace.

Ortega will be at the United Nations Tuesday, where he will refer to the problems in Central America, to the aggression against Nicaragua, and to the peace proposal submitted by the Sandinist people's government.

Ortega said that at the United Nations Nicaragua will support motions contributing to world detente. Ortega added that it is Nicaragua's duty to do everything possible on behalf of world peace, because the Reagan administration has carried tension to a very dangerous point.

Further on UN, Honduras

PA242034 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said in Managua that his country's delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session will direct its efforts in that forum toward a return to international detente.

We must work for world peace because the recent rise in tension has created a truly serious situation, Ortega noted. He will head the Nicaraguan delegation to this round of sessions at the General Assembly. The Nicaraguan leader said he is confident that the Nonaligned Movement will advocate a strengthening of peace and detente in various parts of the world, including the Middle East and Central America.

Referring to official U.S. statements to the effect that the White House would not care if the United Nations decided to move its headquarters from the United States, Daniel Ortega said that such statements show a lack of respect for the countries of the world and an arrogant attitude that has been praised by President Ronald Reagan himself. We are certain that the American people oppose their leaders' stand on this issue, he emphasized.

Ortega referred to Honduras as a country under U.S. occupation and noted that its government has been unable to withstand pressures from the United States. He claimed that it has yielded to that pressure by surrendering its sovereignty and serving as an instrument of aggression against Nicaragua.

Claims U.S. Aid to Pastora

PA241949 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1202 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, insisted last night that the aircraft which bombed various parts of this country "operated from Costa Rican bases."

During the program "Face the People," held in a neighborhood in eastern Managua and broadcast over radio and television, the government leader affirmed that the aircraft that attacked targets in this country were made available to Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) by the U.S. Government. Daniel Ortega repeated at least four times that the aircraft which bombed economic targets and other Sandinist installations "did so from Costa Rican territory; we know this."

He referred to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) aircraft which yesterday fired two "rockets" at the Nicarao Electricity Plant near Puerto Sandino on the Pacific, without hitting the target. The same aircraft also fired two rockets at the installations of the Chemical Products Factory (Induquinsa), again without causing any damage.

The government leader said that the United States had "compromised" Honduras with its attacks against Nicaragua and now wants to "compromise" Costa Rica. "The United States has occupied Honduras before and now wants to occupy Costa Rica," the Nicaraguan leader stated.

ORTEGA, D'ESCOTO DEPART FOR UN VIA HAVANA

PA250343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, left for New York via Havana tonight, to participate in the 38th UN General Assembly. Ortega was accompanied by an official delegation that includes Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

According to a statement made by the Nicaraguan leader at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport prior to his departure, it is likely that he will meet with Cuban President Fidel Castro during his stopover in Havana.

Ortega also said that he will meet with other heads of state who will attend the General Assembly presided over by Panamanian Vice Preisdent Jorge Illueca. Indira Ghandi, president of the Nonaligned Movement, will also be there.

Daniel Ortega will participate in Monday's UN General Assembly sessions when U.S. President Ronald Reagan will speak to this international forum.

The Nicaraguan leader added that Nicaragua's participation in the 38th UN General Assembly comes at "a serious time," when world peace is being threatened and when "statements coincide with reality." He added that the "very high" tension provoked by U.S. policy affects regions such as Central America and the Middle East, but has a particular impact on countries like Nicaragua, "which is an immediate victim of the situation."

Ortega did not say whether his schedule at the United Nations includes meetings with any high-ranking U.S. officials. Ortega will speak at the United nations on Tuesday.

He did say that he is willing to meet with Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, when Motley visits Nicaragua on 13 October. The Nicaraguan leader added that Nicaragua does not deny visas to U.S. officials, which confirms the Sandinists' willingness to engage in dialogue.

Daniel Ortega was seen off at the airport by Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and by Humberto Ortega, chief of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces.

Ortega on Raids, More Planes

PA251937 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, speaking in Managua, sharply criticized the U.S. Government's attempts to condition public opinion to accept the recent air attacks on Nicaragua. He noted that this was Washington's policy concerning the border incursions which have claimed hundreds of Nicaraguan lives.

Before boarding the plane to New York, where he is to head his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly and speak on Tuesday, Commander Ortega pointed out that counterrevolutionary air attacks on Nicaragua, a new type of U.S. aggressive escalation, prove the soundness of the Nicaraguan insistence on obtaining additional planes and antiaircraft equipment. Ortega said that the counterrevolutionaries are trying to bomb objectives critical to the frail Nicaraguan economy; should their actions prove effective, they will cause serious harm to the country.

Referring to Nicaragua's abstention in the case of the South Korean aircraft shot down for violating Soviet airspace, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta said his country had assumed a nonaligned position. He added that the incident is being exploited to justify an increase in world tension, which the United States is taking advantage of to further its arms buildup.

Commander Daniel Ortega declared that he did not believe Washington's expressions of sorrow for the victims of the stricken aircraft, because such feelings cannot be harbored by those who kill hundreds of Nicaraguans and continue to provide additional funds to increase the number of victims in that Central American country.

AIR ATTACKS ON VARIOUS TARGETS REPORTED

PA240027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Two planes, presumably of the opposition Democratic Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), overflew economic targets in western Nicaragua today with the intention of attacking them, it was unofficially announced this afternoon.

One of the planes overflew Puerto Sandino in the Pacific region, firing explosive rockets which apparently caused no damage. It was also learned that another unidentified plane attempted to attack the National Distillery installations, located at km 31 of the old road between Managua and Leon.

Military sources told ACAN-EFE that the Foreign Ministry will issue an official bulletin tonight regarding the activity of the "enemy" planes that overflew the western part of the country.

ARDE on Attacks

PA231940 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1920 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- "ARDE" [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] has announced on its international communications network that two aircraft of the "Revolutionary Air Force" bombed an electrical plant and an airport in the interior of Nicaragua this morning.

The operation, part of "Turn to the Sun," was carried out at 0500 Nicaraguan time (1100 GMT) on the Tiscuco plant and Montelimar airport.

The report, monitored in this capital, indicated that the airport, built by Anastasio Somoza for his private jet, is now used by Cuban aircraft. In fact, it was said that Fidel Castro arrived there on his official and private visits.

Sources indicated that there was "vast destruction" at the electric plant and at Montelimar airport as a result of rockets fired by the air force of ARDE, led by Eden Pastora (Commander Cero).

The aircraft that staged the bombing returned to their base in territory controlled by the revolution, in southern Nicaragua, the ARDE spokesman indicated.

ARDE Issues War Bulletin

PA240329 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 24 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 78 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; in "the mountains of Nicaragua," dated 23 September]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports to the people of Nicaragua and the free peoples of the world:

At 0500 on 23 September 1983 ARDE's rebel air force bombed the military installations in Tiscuco and the military installations at the Monte Imar distillery center. This operation is part of the Turn To the Sun air offensive that ARDE's rebel air force has launched and will continue to engage in against the Soviet military positions located in strategic areas in our homeland.

The action carried out by our brave pilots caused great damage and destroyed some of the installations that serve as military bases for carrying out operations against our suffering and beloved people.

After the successful bombing, our pilots returned to their bases somewhere in Nicaragua. This operation reaffirms our willingness to struggle until the total liberation of our oppressed people is achieved. Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past!

Foreign Ministry Protests

PA240424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0229 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique today addressed to the Costa Rican Government, reporting that an unidentified aircraft coming from Costa Rica attacked various locations in western Nicaragua.

According to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, today, 23 September, at 0600 local time (1200 GMT) two rockets were fired from aircraft over the Nicarao electric plant, near Puerto Sandino, 70 km west of Managua. The explosives did not hit their target or cause any injuries or damage, according to the communique.

While departing, the aircraft fired two shots at the Chemical Products Factory (Induquinsa), some 40 km from Managua, again causing no damages.

The Foreign Ministry indicated that after the attack the plane "flew toward Costa Rica." "The mercenary Eden Pastora" has claimed responsibility for this action "in the Costa Rican news media."

According to the protest note, "these media cooperate willingly with all kinds of campaigns against Nicaragua, as the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE did on 13 September when it published an extensive declaration by Pastora in which he promised to bomb our country."

The communique, addressed to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, noted that this was the fifth air attack on Nicaragua in the past few weeks by planes coming from Costa Rican territory. According to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, all the efforts and attempts by the Government of Reconstruction toward the Costa Rican Government to prevent the escalation of these criminal actions have been to no avail.

The protest note added that other incidents increase Nicaragua's serious concern about the Costa Rican Government's willingness to cooperate, such as the apparently unjustified retention of Sandinist Army soldiers who mistakenly entered Costa Rican territory on 17 September.

The note also mentions the suspicious disappearance of two Nicaraguan fishing boats in Puerto Limon (Costa Rica). One of these boats had been seized and later embargoed, in an illegal and arbitrary action by a judge in that port.

The communique indicates that the Sandinist government, "in presenting this most formal and vigorous protest to the illustrious Government of Costa Rica for today's criminal air attack," and for the other factors mentioned in the letter, "wishes to rectify [as received] its desire to preserve an atmosphere of dialogue and cooperation between the two governments," adding that this would be difficult if the incidents mentioned in today's protest note should recur.

BORGE DENIES ARMS AID GIVEN SALVADORAN REBELS

NC231255 Paris AFP in English 1157 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, Sep 23 (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge denied today that his government had sent arms to leftist insurgents in neighbouring El Salvador, although it was "dying" to do so.

Nicaragua is to investigate "this supposed arms traffic," Mr. Borge told the French left-wing daily LIBERATION, in an interview published today. He said that if any arms supplies passed through Nicaragua, they would also have had to pass through Honduras.

Nicaragua had not taken delivery of any Soviet weapons and had received "very little" military supplies from European sources, Mr. Borge said.

Meanwhile, the West German government announced today it is to share out more fairly its aid to Nicaragua and El Salvador, it was reported in Bonn. Announcing a new aid plan for El Salvador, the minister for economic cooperation, Juergen Warnke, said it was "totally unjustifiable" that Nicaragua should be given greater assistance than its neighbour. Three years ago West Germany suspended aid to El Salvador on "security grounds."

PANAMA'S ORTEGA MEETS WITH OFFICIALS, SEEKS SUPPORT

PA231635 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega has announced that Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has officially approved the document signed by the Contadora Group foreign ministers in Panama. He told this to Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and to Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, during their meeting in Managua.

Oyden Ortega explained that the document containing a declaration of objectives is not highly optimistic, but on the other hand it does reinforce strong hopes for peace in Central America.

The presidents of the Contadora Group countries are seeking total support from the parties involved, on which the foundations for peace negotiations in the region can be established.

Foreign Minister Ortega said that by talking with Commander Daniel Ortega he was able to perceive Nicaragua's views on the efforts that the Contadora Group has made.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL231124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in our country for an official and friendly visit.

Meets With Malmierca

FL232110 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Official talks between the Foreign Ministries of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Bulgaria opened this morning at the Foreign Ministry's main offices in this capital. The ministers of foreign relations of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca, and of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov, headed the delegations.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on bilateral matters and their prospects. Also during the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding, which characterizes relations between the two governments and peoples, the outstanding issues of the international situation were analyzed.

Received by Castro

FL241112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, yesterday held talks with two outstanding personalities who are visiting our country.

The highest leader of our revolution received Petur Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and foreign minister of that country.

Later in the day, Fidel held official talks with Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In both cases, the conversations were held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere. Various aspects of the current international situation and other topics dealing with bilateral relations were discussed.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL231748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1417 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was met at Jose Marti International Airport early this morning by his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

During his stay in our country, the Afghan foreign minister will hold talks with high-level leaders of the government and the state, and visit places of economic and social interest.

Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was born in 1929 in Kandahar. He is of Pashto nationality. He is a graduate of the Law and Political Science Faculty of the University of Kabul.

Since 1950, Dost has held several posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is also a founder of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Meets With Del Valle

FL232120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2017 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health, has received Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost at the Ministry's main offices in the capital. The Cuban leader said he was pleased for the opportunity to talk with the Afghan foreign minister and his delegation, and he told them he was ready to brief them on the current state of health services in Cuba.

Shah Mohammad Dost said he was pleased to learn that not only is there a successful revolution in Cuba but that it has covered all facets of life, including public health.

Following their visit with Del Valle, the Afghan foreign minister and his delegation went to the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in the municipality of Centro Havana. During its stay in Cuba, the Afghan delegation will have meetings with leaders of the party and state and will attend other activities.

ALARCON VISITS UK, SCORES U.S. C.A. POLICY

PA231655 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] At a meeting with journalists at the Foreign Press Association in London, Ricardo Alarcon, the Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, said that the United States is trying to repeat in Central America the current interventionist policy that it has implemented in Lebanon.

He charged that Washington has used the military maneuvers in Central America and its neighboring areas as a pretext to set the stage for intervention in the area. Alarcon stressed that in truth these war exercises are a threat to peace and security in Central America which have affected the Contadora Group's efforts to find a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict.

The Cuban vice foreign minister denounced the CIA's attempts to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government and refuted charges that Cuba is supplying weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Despite all the hullabaloo, he added, the U.S. Government has never been able to provide the slightest evidence that Cuba is supplying weapons to the Salvadoran patriots.

Alarcon had met earlier in London with Baroness [Jane Mary] Young, the British minister of state for foreign relations. During their meeting, Alarcon, who is visiting in Great Britain, discussed various international issues.

CUBAN HEALTH DELEGATION ENDS GDR VISIT

FL232050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1825 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] A Cuban delegatin headed by Julio Tejas, Cuba's first vice minister of public health, has concluded a visit of several days to the GDR to study the health organization there.

The Cuban delegation studied the experience of that country in the areas of planning, management, and organization of medical services, and the prospects for expanding bilateral cooperation in that field.

CUBA DEFENDS ANTIHIJACKING POLICIES, BLAMES U.S.

FL232350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Cuba has restated its standing policy against acts of terrorism and violence in air and maritime transportation before the 24th assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

In his speech before the assembly, Manuel Cespedes, Cuba's first vice minister of transportation, referred to the hijackings of aircraft which have been taken from the United States to our country over the past several months. He made it clear that during the early part of the 1970's, when these acts began, it was the U.S. authorities themselves who (?encouraged) them.

The irresponsibility of the U.S. authorities, who encouraged the hijacking of Cuban aircraft and seagoing vessels and welcomed the hijackers as heroes in the United States, established the historical precedence of such acts, the Cuban delegate added.

At the present time, the Cuban vice minister added, these kinds of activities, first perpetrated by enemies of Cuba, turned against the United States when they began to be carried out by citizens of the United States and of other countries against U.S. planes.

Elsewhere in his speech, Cespedes said that Cuba acts responsibly against all acts of terrorism and violence in air and maritime transportation and in this context referred to Law No 1,226, approved in September (?1969), which has placed [hijacking] among the most heavily punished crimes in the penal code.

OUR AMERICA HAILS REBEL ADVANCES IN EL SALVADOR

PA241710 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States is continuing to get more involved in El Salvador as Washington sends that Central American country large amounts of weapons practically every day to reinforce the Salvadoran Army. At the same time, it is intensifying and expanding the counterinsurgency plans and programs as Green Berets and other U.S. military advisers continue to train Salvadoran troops in the United States, Honduras, and El Salvador.

Ranking Pentagon officials are continuing to study possible increases in the number of experts directing the main army offensives on the battlefronts against the FMLN guerrilla forces.

Against all odds, the U.S. Government is trying to impose a military solution on the Salvadoran conflict. Many analysts believe that the increased U.S. military presence in El Salvador may lead the conflict in that country to a situation similar to that created during the Yankee aggression in Vietnam in the last decade, where in the end the United States suffered a humiliating defeat.

Such an experience, however, has not been of any service to President Ronald Reagan and to those who with him draft U.S. policy on Central America, particularly on El Salvador. It is already a known fact that in El Salvador, the Army is losing the war despite enormous U.S. military aid. The FMLN victories are more frequent and devastating, while the guerrillas forces' casualties are very few. In fact, for over a year the Army has been suffering 400 casualties monthly, a vivid example of who is winning the war in El Salvador.

The rebel radio station Farabundo Marti has reported that in the past 15 days, the guerrilla forces have inflicted some 400 dead and wounded on the Army since the start of the rebel offensive on 3 September with attacks on military positions in San Miguel. The source added that during the first 8 months of the year, the rebels inflicted 4,300 casualties on the government forces, in addition to seizing a huge amount of war materiel.

In the same period, dozens of communities and cantons were occupied and soldiers were forced to retreat in 6 of the 14 Salvadoran departments. One of the most important guerrilla actions of recent days was the occupation in Chapaltique in San Miguel, defended by the 3d Infantry Brigade, whose commander, Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores, expressed surprise at this new rebel attack which was carried out, in his own words, with extraordinary speed and precision.

Also in recent days the guerrilla forces attacked the communities of Berlin, Alegria, and Santiago de Maria and continued their sabotage of power generating plants and other economic objectives of the dictatorship. As a result of these actions, a large part of the eastern sector of El Salvador remains without electricity, including San Salvador.

Such is the present situation in El Salvador -- that is, a sweeping advance of the guerrilla forces and the retreat of the Army. This has been the case for the past year and a half, and only the United States is trying to hide this fact, which portends the definite victory of the Salvadoran people.

HAVANA ON SALVADORAN PEACE MEETING IN BOGOTA

FL231206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The first formal talks between a Salvadoran guerrilla delegation and the Salvadoran regime's so-called Peace Commission will take place on 29 September in Bogota, Colombia.

This date was ratified by Hector Oqueli, member of the political-diplomatic commission of the FDR-FMLN, during a press conference in Mexico City.

Also in the Mexican capital, statements about the true intentions of the so-called Peace Commission by Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR, were circulating.

Ungo said that the Peace Commission had recently asked the FDR to join the so-called democratization process of El Salvador, noting that the FDR is a political, not a military, organization.

According to Ungo, that invitation had a malicious character since it is known that a solution to the Salvadoran conflict can only be discussed when the political and military fronts are considered as a unit.

In conclusion, he said that the so-called Peace Commission assumed an ambiguous position when it called for the participation of the revolutionary forces, while on the other hand it confers a preponderant role on the United States in a question that deals only with a national dialogue.

FMLN-FDR ACCUSE U.S. OF PREVENTING PEACE

PA220410 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Representatives of Salvadoran revolutionary organizations participating in a roundtable in Havana on the current Central American situation accused the U.S. Government of trying to prevent a negotiated solution of the Salvadoran conflict and reiterated their desire for peace.

The FMLN-FDR members denounced the cynical attitude of U.S. leaders, who are talking of peace and sending envoys to confuse the international public while dispatching Marines and aircraft carriers to Central America.

At the roundtable, the Salvadoran revolutionaries criticized the reopening of the Israeli Embassy in El Salvador, describing it as a U.S. imperialist-sponsored act which constitutes a serious threat to all peoples of the Central American region.

They also praised the work of the Contadora Group and thanked the rest of the delegates for their solidarity with the Salvadoran people's cause in behalf of peace, liberty, and social justice.

Delegations of 14 Western European countries and Central American liberation movements are participating in the roundtable.

U.S. FINANCING OF NICARAGUAN FORCES NOTED

FL221320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, and the U.S. State Department have reitereated their intention to continue supporting and financing Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces.

This revelation comes from legislative sources that refer to the report CIA Director William Casey and Secretary of State George Shultz presented to the Senate Intelligence Committee.

At the meeting, high White House officials advocated approval of an initial budget of $80 million to continue financing the counterrevolutionary groups Washington is backing to try and overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

33,000 WOMEN JOIN PINAR DEL RIO MILITIA

PA252253 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Some 2 million Cuban women have expressed the desire to join the territorial militia, which was created throughout the country in response to the increasing U.S. threats against the first socialist nation in the Western Hemisphere. This statement was made by Vilma Espin, president of the Cuban Women's Federation, during the ceremony in which new female units for the territorial militia in Pinar del Rio Province were sworn in. Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, praised the organization, discipline, and awareness that characterize Cuban women, stressing that they will fight to defend the revolution's victories. On Saturday, 33,000 women from Pinar del Rio were sworn into the militia.

FREE TRADE TREATY WITH EL SALVADOR ANNOUNCED

FL231203 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 13

[By Rafael Bonnelly Ricart]

[Excerpt] Jaime Alberto Lopez Nuila, Salvadoran ambassador to the Dominican Republic, yesterday announced the signing of a bilateral free trade treaty between the two countries. The ambassador said at a meeting with the board of directors of the National Council of Businessmen [CNHE], at which two Salvadoran businessmen participated, that the treaty is ready for signature by both governments and that it will be signed when the Salvadoran foreign trade minister visits the Dominican Republic in the near future. The meeting was held to announce an international fair in San Salvador in November 1984 and took place in the lecture room of the CNHE.

SUGAR, MOLASSES SALES, PRODUCTION REPORTED

FL231420 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[By Rafael Rasuk]

[Text] The Soviet Union occupied second place among buyers of Dominican sugar during the first 6 months of this year. The United States remained in first place. Statistics supplied by the Dominican Sugar Institute (INAZUCAR) indicate that Russia purchased 163,582 metric tons of sugar at a value of $30.9 million during that period of time. The North Americans imported 355,500 metric tons of sugar at a value of $121.9 million. Among a total of 11 importers, Morocco is in third place with 29,528 metric tons at a value of $4.3 million.

From January to June of this year, the Dominican Republic exported 627,680 metric tons of sugar at a value of $169.6 million.

The other countries importing Dominican sugar were Mexico with 19,157 metric tons at a value of $2.9 million and Haiti with 23,025 metric tons at a value of $3.1 million. Likewise, the United Kingdom purchased 14,780 metric tons at a value of $2.2 million; Senegal, 12,360 metric tons valued at $2.8 million; Tunisia, 8,652 metric tons at a value of $1.1 million; Santa Lucia, 567 metric tons valued at 94,810 pesos; and Antigua 515 metric tons at a value of 82,591 pesos.

The Dominican sugar mills ground 9,169,454 metric tons. Sugar production during that period of time amounted to 983,417 metric tons. Production of molasses during the first 6 months of the year amounted to 55,576,416 American gallons. The Romana Sugar Mill produced 314,720 metric tons of sugar, while the Consorcio Vicini's three private sugar mills produced 58,860 metric tons. The 12 sugar mills of the State Sugar Council (CEA) produced 609,837 metric tons, according to the INAZUCAR statistics. The Haina River, the largest state sugar mill, produced some 166,953 metric tons during the first 6 months. It was followed in production by the Consuelo [Sugar Mill] with 85,337 metric tons.

BRIEFS

MALARIA INCIDENCE -- Dr Delmin Cury, durector of the National Malaria Eradication Service, yesterday said that 1,828 cases of malaria have been reported in the first 8 months of this year. He said that this was based on 186,386 tests made and that most of the cases were found in the eastern part of the country on the border with Haiti. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 16 Sep 83 p 4]

CARICOM DIVIDED ON EXCHANGE RATE INCREASE

FL221239 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 21, CANA -- Jamaica's latest move to amend its tiered currency exchange system is the only crucial agenda issue still to be resolved when Caribbean Community (Caricom) finance ministers resume their meeting in Trinidad and Tobago tomorrow, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said on radio here tonight. In comments broadcast by the state-run CBC radio, Adams, who is chairing the Port-of-Spain conference, said the Jamaicans were seeking a substantial increase in the rate of exchange it uses for Caricom transactions. He gave no figures, but earlier reports today from Port-of-Spain said Kingston wanted the rate moved from the present 2.25 Jamaica dollars for one U.S. dollar to at least 2.50 dollars.

Adams said there had been a number of arguments on the options open to Jamaica, which since January introduced a tiered exchange rate regime to capitalize on the hard currency that went abegging through the black market.

Said Adams: "On the one hand many of us feel that a devaluation is better than a multiple exchange rate. On the other hand, Jamaica and others of us feel that devaluation may do damage to the Jamaican economy in directions which it would be better to avoid.

"The Trinidad point of view is the existing Caricom rate was itself very favorable to Jamaica and doesn't need changing. The Jamaican point of view is that the existing Caricom rate needs to be raised very considerably to facilitate Jamaican trade."

Jamaica now has a three tiered exchange rate system. There is an official rate, used for essential imports, of 1.78 dollars J to the U.S. dollar. The Caricom rate and commercial banks now set a uniform rate -- higher than either of the others -- for the majority of transactions. But recent reports from Kingston suggest that businessmen, strapped for hard currency, have been privately paying upwards of 3.00 dollars J for a U.S. dollar. Some Jamaican producers are therefore now arguing that it is simply unprofitable to buy U.S. currency at 3.00 dollars J to manufacture goods for sale at the Caricom rate of 2.25 dollars J for the U.S. dollar.

Conference sources in Port-of-Spain say the ministers, in their first session yesterday, appointed committees to look at the problems caused by non-tariff barriers to trade -- including import licenses -- and to monitor the observance of the rules which determine the regional goods that qualify for duty free treatment in Caricom. This was a clear response to Trinidad's allegations of frequent breaches of the origin rules.

Failure to complete their agenda in the allotted one day last night, forced the Caricom ministers to schedule a resumption for tomorrow.

GRENADA

DIPLOMAT SCORES U.S. EXPLOITATION OF JET TRAGEDY

FL232040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1544 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 23, CANA -- Leftist-ruled Grenada, one of those Washington diplomats this week deplored the fatal Soviet downing of a South Korean commercial jetliner three weeks ago, today issued a statement seeking to distance itself from what it called the American "campaign to exploit the tragedy for narrow political ends."

Dennis Noel, a Grenadian counsellor in the U.S. capital, told the Organisation of American States (OAS) Permanent Council of sorrow and "extends sympathy to the governments concerned and to the relatives of those innocent people who were victims of the Korean airline's tragedy which we deplored."

The Government Information Service here, responding to a Voice of America radio report of the OAS Debate on the issue, said that Grenada's deputy foreign minister had issued the following statement today in New York:

"I refer to the news items on Voice of America of September 21, 1983 quoting a statement reputedly made by Dennis Noel, Grenada's alternative representative to the Organisation of American States, on the loss of lives of the (269) persons travelling on South Korean Airline Flight 007.

"While the loss of life is naturally regretted, Grenada refuses to participate in the U.S. campaign to exploit the tragedy for narrow political ends.

"It must be noted that to date no official statement has come out of St Georges on the incident.

"The People's Revolutionary Government supports the position of the non-aligned countries of Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, and Guyana, and also China, which abstained on the United States sponsored resolution at the Security Council on a number of grounds, including the important fact that the resolution did not meet the totality of the concerns of the international community, for instance the legitimate use of civilian airlines, the need for an impartial approach to the question and the need for the whole truth."

HAITI

DUVALIER ANNOUNCES LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 'SOON'

PA241419 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Haitian President Jean Claude Duvalier announced today that "totally free, honest, and impartial" legislative elections will soon be held in Haiti. Duvalier, in an address to the nation on the 26th anniversary of "Duvalierism," also declared that the constitutional changes made last month were planned "a long time ago."

The Haitian president paid tribute to the Duvalierist old guard, which today forms, he said, "an impenetrable bulwark" of the movement. He asked if the Haitians of the diaspora are still "naive enough" to believe that they can halt the process begun by his father, President Francois Duvalier. He indicated nonetheless, that he was still "generously and patriotically holding aloft the olive branch that they had again rejected."

Jean Marie Chaoine, presidency, information, and public relations secretary of state, declared at a reception hosted by the cabinet for Duvalier and his wife, that there was no "open succession in Haiti," and he condemned any such rumors as "preposterous and ridiculous speculation."